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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT factbook details statewide trends in the well-being of Wyoming's children. Following an overview of key indicators and data sources, the factbook documents trends by county for 23 indicators: (1) child and youth population; (2) births; (3) low birth-weight babies; (4) early prenatal care; (5) infants deaths; (6) child deaths; (7) births to unmarried mothers of all ages; (8) births to mothers who smokes during pregnancy; (9) teen births; (10) children affected by divorce; (11) juvenile crime arrests; (12) teen violent deaths; (13) teen motor vehicle related deaths; (14) teen suicide; (15) education; (16) average daily membership in schools; (17) drop out incidences; (18) 1999 youth risk behavior surveillance; (19) infants, toddlers, and preschoolers with developmental disabilities; (20) licensed child care facilities; (21) poverty; (22) welfare reform; and (23) child health care. The findings indicate declining trends in child population, high school dropouts, children in families receiving welfare, births, early prenatal care, teen birth rate, juvenile violent crime arrests, and the number of licensed day care facilities. Increasing trends are noted for the number of children in poverty, infant deaths and infant mortality, low birthweight babies, babies born to unwed mothers, mothers who smoked during pregnancy, overall juvenile crime arrests, and the number of children with developmental disabilities. (HTH)

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# WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook

# 2000

## A County-by-County Factbook

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WY kids count

# Wyoming Children's Action Alliance

**Kathy C. Emmons**
Executive Director

**Shelli Stewart**
KIDS COUNT Coordinator

**Deanna Chafin**
Administrative Assistant

## ABOUT THE WYOMING CHILDREN'S ACTION ALLIANCE

The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is a statewide nonprofit organization whose mission is to provide advocacy, leadership and education that will improve and promote the well being of Wyoming children and families. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is concerned about issues such as parenting, family support, education, child care, children with disabilities and special needs, maternal and child health, children in poverty, teen pregnancy, teen violence and suicide, and child abuse and neglect. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is involved in public awareness and active advocacy, KIDS COUNT, the "Leading for Children and Families" newsletter, Early Childhood Career Development, Wyoming STARS (Statewide Training and Resource System), the Early Childhood Clearinghouse and community forums. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance receives funding and support from the following foundations and grantors demonstrating commitment to the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance Agenda:

## THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

A private charitable organization dedicated to improving the lives of disadvantaged children and youth. The Annie E. Casey Foundation provides the National KIDS COUNT Data Book. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is the local affiliate of the Annie E. Casey Foundation partnering in efforts for Wyoming's children and families. Visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation website at www.aecf.org.

## THE WYOMING COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

The Wyoming Community Foundation is a publicly supported, non-governmental organization directed by a board of private citizens. The Wyoming Community Foundation administers individual funds contributed or bequeathed by individuals, families, corporations, nonprofit organizations and other sources. Additional information about the Community Foundation is available at (307) 721-8300 or at www.wycf.org.

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**The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance**
**2622 Pioneer Avenue**
**Cheyenne, WY 82001**
**1-800-400-3999**
**(307) 635-2272**
**Fax: (307) 635-2306**

**Kathy Emmons: kemmons@trib.com**
**Deanna Chafin: dchafin@trib.com**

**www.wykids.com**

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Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999
PPT Express Summer 2000 Newsletter
Federal Bureau of Investigation
State of Wyoming, Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation
Wyoming Department of Family Services
www.babyzone.com
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Wyoming Developmental Preschool Director's Association
Arizona Network for Community Responsibility

# From the Executive Director

*Dear Friends of the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance,*

*The new millunnium begins a new chapter in the history of Wyoming and brings with it new challeng now have the research and experiences that clearly demonstrate the elements necessary to help our and successful adults. The question now becomes whether we, as citizens of the state, are willing to m investment necessary to facilitate that growth and development.*

*The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is committed to providing education, advocacy and leader issues in the state. During the past year, we undertook a new challenge to develop a broad-based c and agencies that grew into the Partnership for Children. The Partnership concentrates on edcuation, action regarding children's issues in the state. A Children's Agenda, which is supported in part by 2000 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook, was also developed, and will be distributed to th the state. The Partnership will lead the way in creating a supportive environment for children in development of successful children, a trained and productive workforce and subsequently a strong*

*The responsibility lies with us all to provide a nurturing environment in which our leaders of the f believe Wyoming is up to the challenge. We encourage you to join us in getting involved in issues i truly make a difference.*

*Sincerely,*

*Kathy C. Emmons*
*Executive Director*
*Wyoming Children's Action Alliance*

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# Cheyenne Frontier Days™
# Old West Museum

A special thank you goes out to the Cheyenne Frontier Days™ Old West Museum for providing the photographs contained in the **2000 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook**. All featured photography was done by Sue Castaneda and Linda Couture. The Old West Museum is located in Frontier Park in Cheyenne and offers the following programs:

- "**Past Ties—Present Lives**" emphasizes two major divisions. **Ties to the Land** focuses on the evolution of food, shelter and art. **Ties to the People** focuses on migrations, trade and conflict.

- The museum also features "**Dust and Glory" 100 Years of Cheyenne Frontier Days™**. This exhibit explores the evolution of the Cheyenne Frontier Days™ celebration from the early Vaqueros to the modern day cowboy. Explore the stories of the men, women and even animals who shaped the rich heritage of this annual event.

- The **Cheyenne Frontier Days™ Western Art Show and Sale**, takes place during the last full week in July. This show features an array of traditional Western art by contemporary artists who capture the romance, reality and imagination of a period still alive in the minds and hearts of many Americans.

**Programs Specifically for Kids at the Cheyenne Frontier Days™ Old West Musuem:**

- The "**Hole in the Wall**" Kids Room provides an interactive learning center designed to give young people a taste of our Western culture.

- **Tiny Tot Round-Up** takes place the first Friday of every month at 9 a.m.

- **The Kid Craft Hour** takes place the second Saturday of every month at 10 a.m.

# Key Indicators: A Snap Shot

## Declining Trends:

| | |
|---|---|
| ✦ Child Population (Ages 0-18 Years): | Down 3 percent since 1990. |
| ✦ Kindergarten-12th Grade Student Population: | Down by 2.1 percent since School Year 1997-1998. |
| ✦ High School Drop Outs: | Drop out rate for School Year 1998-1999 is 3.5 compared to 4.3 of School Year 1997-1998. |
| ✦ Number of Welfare Cases: | Decrease of 82 percent since 1996. |
| ✦ Number of Children on TANF (also known as POWER): | In 1996, there were 8,584 children on welfare and in June of 2000 there were 1,642 children on welfare. |
| ✦ Births: | 1998 is the lowest level of births in 25 years. |
| ✦ Early Prenatal Care: | Down by 1.2 percent over 1997. |
| ✦ Teenage Birth Rate (Females ages 15-17): | Decreased to 19 per 1,000 females ages 15-17. |
| ✦ Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests: | Down by 11 percent since 1997. |
| ✦ Licensed Day Care Facilities: | Available openings are down by 2,024 slots since 1996. |

## Increasing Trends:

| | |
|---|---|
| ✦ Children in Poverty: | In 1995, it is estimates that 15.7 percent of all children were in poverty—up from 14.9 percent in 1993. |
| ✦ Infant Deaths: | Up 7 since 1997. |
| ✦ Infant Mortality Rate: | Up from 5.8 per 1,000 births in 1997 to 7.0 per 1,000 births in 1998. |
| ✦ Low Birth-Weight Babies: | 7.6 percent of all births in 1998 were low birth-weight. This is up slightly from 1997. |
| ✦ Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers: | In 1998, 29.6 percent of all babies born were born to unmarried mothers. This accounted for 1,848 babies. |
| ✦ Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy: | Increased by 2 percent since 1997. Of all mothers who delivered in 1998, 22.4 percent smoked during their pregnancy. |
| ✦ Juvenile Crime Arrests: | All juvenile crimes are up by 4.9 percent over 1997. |
| ✦ Number of Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities: | Increased by 106 children. |

# Child and Youth Population

"Whatever you dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power and magic in it."
—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

### DEFINITION

Number of children under the age of 19.

### WYOMING

In 1998, there were 138,221 children under the age of 19 in Wyoming. Since 1990, the child population has declined statewide by 3.1 percent. Around the state, this trend varies significantly by county.

For example, Teton County has experienced a 14 percent increase while Carbon and Albany Counties have seen declines of 15 percent and 14 percent respectively.

The most populated counties have also seen declines in their youth population since 1990.

Natrona shows a 7 percent decline while Laramie experienced a 2 percent decline.

The child population by county for the time period of 1990 through 1998 and the percentage growth or decline of the number of children by county since 1990 are shown in the following tables.

In Wyoming in 1990, there were 135,900 children under the age of 18. In 1999, there were 126,800 children. This marks a 7% change.

### NATIONALLY

Though the total population of the United States has grown steadily over the last four decades, growth in the number of children has been less steady, and the number of children have even decreased during some periods.

From 1950 to 1964, roughly the period of the baby boom, the number of children under the age 18 increased by 47 percent from 47.3 million to 69.7 million.

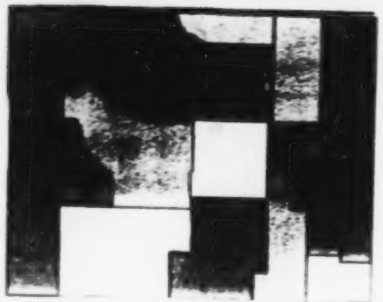
The number remained fairly stable for the next seven years.

Between 1971 and 1984, the number actually declined by 10 percent from 69.8 million to 62.5 million.

Since then, the number of children has increased each year, reaching 69.9 million in 1998.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census expects that the number of children will continue to rise over the next several decades, projecting a population of 77.6 million children age 18 by the year 2020.

According to the National 2000 Kids Count Data Book, there were 63,941,000 children under the age of 18 in the United States in 1990.



In 1999, there were 70,199,400 children under the age of 18. This marks a 10 percent change in child and youth population.

As recently as 1980, nearly three-quarters of all children in this country were non-Hispanic whites. This proportion diminished to 65 percent in 1998 and is expected to continue a steady downward trend so that, by the year 2020, non-Hispanic whites will constitute just over one-half (55 percent) of the U.S. child population.

## Race and Hispanic Origin—All Ages—Wyoming

| | 1998 Estimates | Percent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| **White (Non-Hispanic)** | **435,427** | **90.5%** |
| White (Hispanic) | 26,769 | 5.6% |
| **Black** | **4,082** | **0.8%** |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleutian | 10,607 | 2.2% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander** | **4,022** | **0.8%** |
| Hispanic Origin | 28,872 | 6.0% |

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# Child and Youth Population, Cont.

## Wyoming
## Population Estimates—Ages: 0 to 18 Years

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **7,560** | **7,459** | **7,366** | **7,374** | **7,216** | **7,115** | **6,964** | **6,664** | **6,436** | **-15%** |
| Big Horn | 3,333 | 3,336 | 3,325 | 3,307 | 3,315 | 3,359 | 3,348 | 3,266 | 3,323 | 0% |
| **Campbell** | **10,925** | **11,049** | **11,239** | **11,153** | **11,142** | **11,257** | **11,322** | **11,259** | **11,264** | **3%** |
| Carbon | 5,163 | 5,057 | 4,904 | 4,818 | 4,750 | 4,682 | 4,538 | 4,483 | 4,348 | -16% |
| **Converse** | **3,831** | **3,817** | **3,847** | **3,871** | **3,871** | **3,909** | **3,920** | **3,942** | **3,881** | **1%** |
| Crook | 1,784 | 1,764 | 1,772 | 1,760 | 1,806 | 1,785 | 1,793 | 1,785 | 1,752 | -2% |
| **Fremont** | **10,994** | **11,174** | **11,125** | **11,230** | **11,206** | **11,169** | **11,067** | **10,992** | **10,859** | **-1%** |
| Goshen | 3,686 | 3,655 | 3,626 | 3,623 | 3,570 | 3,534 | 3,498 | 3,526 | 3,447 | -6% |
| **Hot Springs** | **1,319** | **1,272** | **1,282** | **1,228** | **1,237** | **1,183** | **1,176** | **1,174** | **1,165** | **-12%** |
| Johnson | 1,727 | 1,713 | 1,710 | 1,707 | 1,727 | 1,737 | 1,735 | 1,727 | 1,706 | -1% |
| **Laramie** | **21,391** | **21,425** | **21,712** | **21,881** | **21,849** | **21,581** | **21,369** | **21,116** | **20,918** | **-2%** |
| Lincoln | 5,030 | 5,088 | 5,094 | 5,113 | 5,218 | 5,243 | 5,216 | 5,092 | 5,030 | 0% |
| **Natrona** | **18,754** | **18,774** | **18,654** | **18,585** | **18,610** | **18,340** | **18,011** | **17,773** | **17,416** | **-7%** |
| Niobrara | 634 | 624 | 628 | 632 | 630 | 634 | 632 | 622 | 631 | 0% |
| **Park** | **6,906** | **6,882** | **6,911** | **7,000** | **7,110** | **7,141** | **7,029** | **7,031** | **6,949** | **1%** |
| Platte | 2,443 | 2,422 | 2,391 | 2,371 | 2,369 | 2,358 | 2,356 | 2,363 | 2,346 | -4% |
| **Sheridan** | **6,687** | **6,621** | **6,649** | **6,692** | **6,700** | **6,679** | **6,637** | **6,547** | **6,466** | **-3%** |
| Sublette | 1,443 | 1,450 | 1,452 | 1,485 | 1,536 | 1,538 | 1,524 | 1,528 | 1,526 | 6% |
| **Sweetwater** | **13,860** | **14,146** | **14,247** | **14,217** | **14,056** | **13,835** | **13,563** | **13,312** | **13,206** | **-5%** |
| Teton | 2,878 | 2,988 | 3,049 | 3,176 | 3,199 | 3,216 | 3,218 | 3,251 | 3,280 | 14% |
| **Uinta** | **7,679** | **7,888** | **8,026** | **8,044** | **8,147** | **8,087** | **8,030** | **8,000** | **7,984** | **4%** |
| Washakie | 2,658 | 2,604 | 2,629 | 2,610 | 2,579 | 2,563 | 2,502 | 2,511 | 2,498 | -6% |
| **Weston** | **2,020** | **2,002** | **2,007** | **1,955** | **1,942** | **1,912** | **1,886** | **1,835** | **1,790** | **-11%** |
| Total | 142,707 | 143,208 | 143,645 | 143,832 | 143,785 | 142,937 | 141,384 | 139,802 | 138,221 | -3% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

**Sources of Data**

U.S Bureau of the Census

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

National 2000 Annie E. Casey Kids Count Data Book

# Child and Youth Population- Age Distribution

> [illegible] our children."
> —David Brower

**DEFINITION**

The number of children at a specific age from 0 to 18.

**WYOMING**

The age distribution trend of the child population has shown dramatic and consistent changes in the number of children by year of age since 1990.

In 1999, it is estimated that there were 14 percent fewer children at age 0 than in 1990. There were 28 percent more children at the age of 18 years.

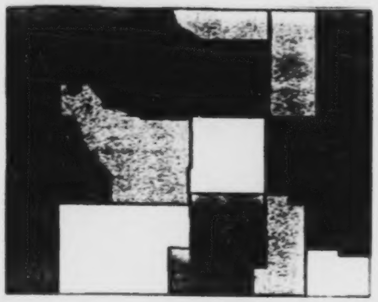
The child population of Wyoming is shrinking—demonstrating an overall decline of 5 percent for all children ages 0 to 18 years of age since 1990.

The table to the right shows these trends by selected age groups.

**NATIONALLY**

Since 1960, Americans have been moving toward having families with fewer children. Indeed, a growing percentage of families have no minor children of their own in their household.

Between 1960 and 1990, the percentage of families with four or more children under age 18 in the household decreased from 9 percent to 3 percent, where it has remained through 1998. During the same period, the proportion of families with no minor children grew from 43 percent to 51 percent.



## Wyoming Child Population by Age Grouping

| | 0 to 5 Years | 6 to 10 Years | 11 to 15 Years | 16 to 18 Years | Total 0-18 Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1990** | **43,154** | **41,023** | **37,816** | **20,714** | **142,707** |
| 1999 | 36,674 | 33,708 | 38,687 | 26,322 | 135,391 |
| **# Change** | **-6,480** | **-7,315** | **871** | **5,608** | **-7,316** |
| % Change | -15% | -18% | 2% | 27% | -5% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

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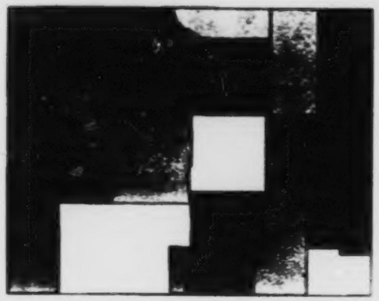
# Child and Youth Population-Age Distribution, Cont.



## Wyoming
## Population Estimates: Age 0 to 18

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **7,089** | **6,653** | **6,560** | **6,402** | **6,303** | **6,188** | **6,092** | **6,149** | **6,226** | **6,071** | **-14%** |
| 1 | 6,814 | 6,904 | 6,591 | 6,503 | 6,357 | 6,229 | 6,110 | 6,033 | 6,084 | 5,919 | -13% |
| **2** | **6,823** | **6,825** | **6,914** | **6,608** | **6,530** | **6,353** | **6,220** | **6,118** | **6,036** | **6,041** | **-11%** |
| 3 | 7,090 | 6,828 | 6,828 | 6,923 | 6,629 | 6,519 | 6,338 | 6,221 | 6,115 | 6,140 | -13% |
| **4** | **7,484** | **7,192** | **6,925** | **6,932** | **7,038** | **6,700** | **6,593** | **6,425** | **6,202** | **6,206** | **-17%** |
| 5 | 7,854 | 7,480 | 7,187 | 6,926 | 6,945 | 7,016 | 6,682 | 6,582 | 6,408 | 6,297 | -20% |
| **6** | **7,811** | **7,848** | **7,470** | **7,163** | **6,934** | **6,917** | **6,884** | **6,667** | **6,584** | **6,395** | **-18%** |
| 7 | 8,203 | 7,833 | 7,860 | 7,491 | 7,215 | 6,932 | 6,909 | 6,992 | 6,673 | 6,560 | -20% |
| **8** | **7,938** | **7,900** | **7,536** | **7,573** | **7,229** | **6,950** | **6,653** | **6,646** | **6,728** | **6,408** | **-19%** |
| 9 | 8,452 | 8,520 | 8,475 | 8,093 | 8,143 | 7,739 | 7,413 | 7,132 | 7,133 | 7,196 | -15% |
| **10** | **8,619** | **8,504** | **8,569** | **8,530** | **8,157** | **8,171** | **7,700** | **7,446** | **7,179** | **7,152** | **-17%** |
| 11 | 7,982 | 8,523 | 8,406 | 8,475 | 8,448 | 8,045 | 8,051 | 7,660 | 7,371 | 7,073 | -11% |
| **12** | **7,719** | **7,997** | **8,535** | **8,424** | **8,503** | **8,441** | **8,033** | **8,054** | **7,889** | **7,362** | **-5%** |
| 13 | 7,606 | 7,814 | 8,092 | 8,639 | 8,538 | 8,580 | 8,513 | 8,117 | 8,171 | 7,756 | 2% |
| **14** | **7,218** | **7,676** | **7,883** | **8,167** | **8,727** | **8,568** | **8,624** | **8,271** | **8,211** | **8,214** | **14%** |
| 15 | 7,291 | 7,310 | 7,768 | 7,981 | 8,278 | 8,805 | 8,659 | 8,705 | 8,696 | 8,282 | 14% |
| **16** | **6,991** | **7,352** | **7,370** | **7,635** | **8,057** | **8,318** | **8,542** | **8,708** | **8,787** | **8,738** | **25%** |
| 17 | 6,995 | 7,172 | 7,601 | 7,674 | 8,214 | 8,453 | 8,729 | 9,215 | 9,024 | 9,002 | 29% |
| **18** | **6,728** | **6,877** | **7,075** | **7,473** | **7,540** | **8,004** | **8,179** | **8,362** | **8,815** | **8,584** | **28%** |
| Total | 142,707 | 143,208 | 143,645 | 143,832 | 143,785 | 142,937 | 141,384 | 139,802 | 138,221 | 135,391 | -5% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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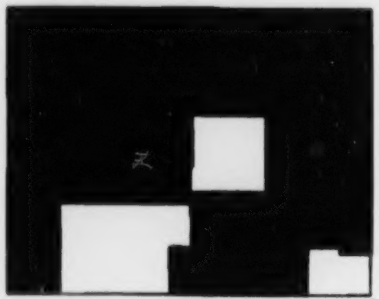
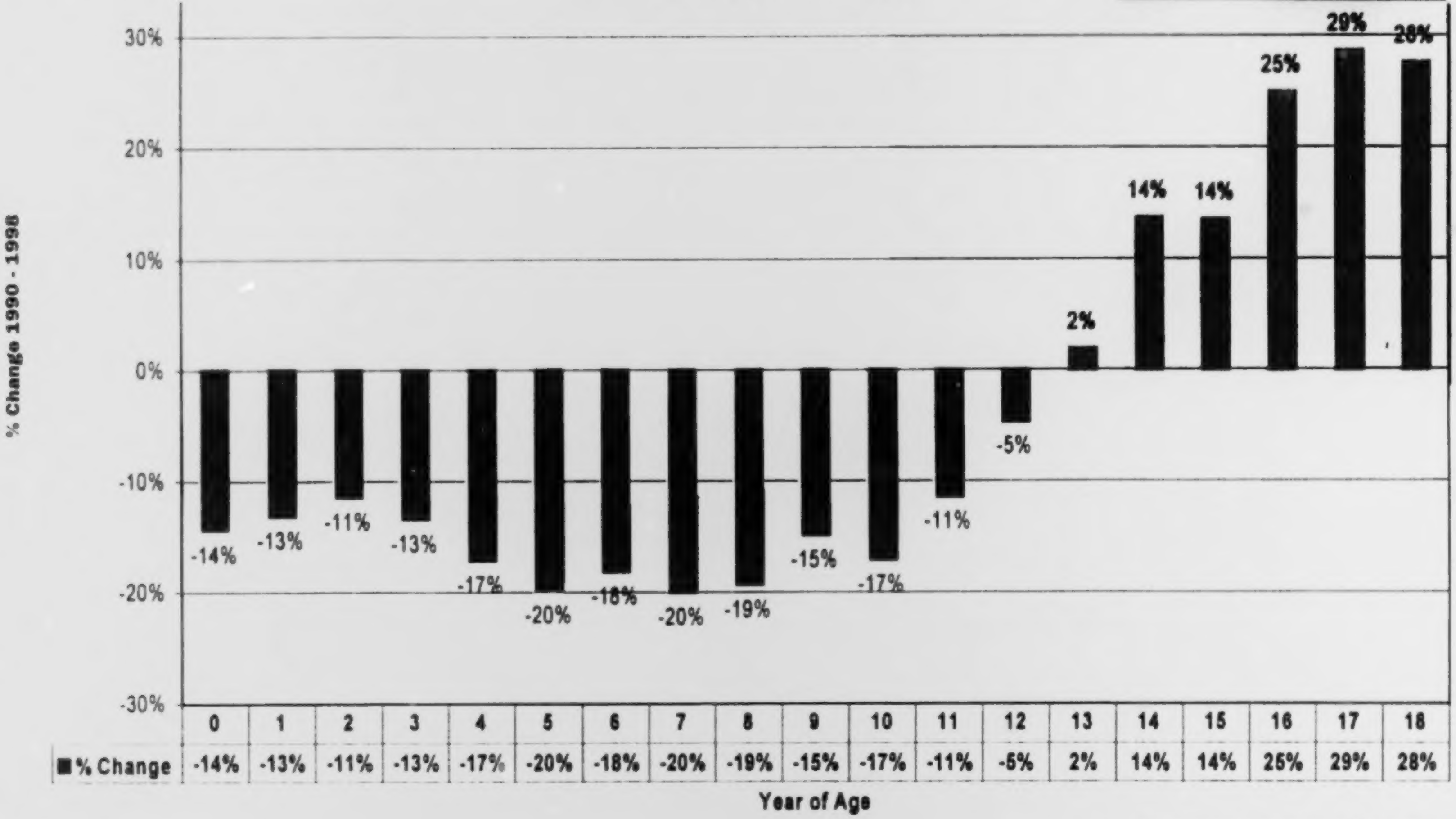
# Child and Youth Population-Age Distribution, Cont.



**Wyoming**
**Population by Age 0 to 18**
**% Change 1990 to 1999**



| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ■ % Change | -14% | -13% | -11% | -13% | -17% | -20% | -18% | -20% | -19% | -15% | -17% | -11% | -5% | 2% | 14% | 14% | 25% | 29% | 28% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

# Births

> **"Making the decision to have a child—it's momentous. It is to decide forever to have your heart go walking around outside your body."**
>
> **—Elizabeth Stone**

### DEFINITION

Number of live births. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of birth.

### WYOMING

There were 6,248 births to Wyoming residents during 1998. This was a decrease of 10.4 percent and the lowest number recorded in the past 25 years.

The state's general fertility rate fell from 61.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years to 60.9 births.

The number of births in Wyoming has declined since 1990. In 1996, 6,286 births were recorded in the state—a decrease of nearly 10 percent of births in 1990.

### NATIONALLY

The comparable fertility rate for the U.S. is 65.6 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years. Wyoming in 1998 was 7.2 percent below the national fertility figure.

Changes in the fertility rate can have important consequences for society, as it is a major determinant of overall population growth and the age structure of the population.

The fertility rate in the United States dropped dramatically between 1960 and 1980 from 118.0 to 68.4 per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44.

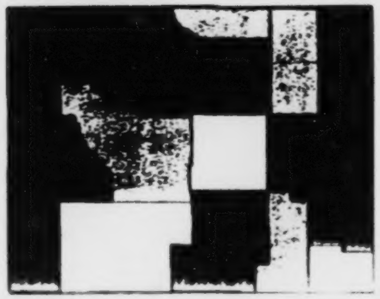
Since 1980, the rate has leveled off at between 65 and 71 per 1,000. The rate for 1997 was 65.0 births per 1,000.

The number of births also dropped between 1960 and 1980 from about 4.3 million to 3.6 million. In 1997, there were about 3.9 million births.

In recent years, Hispanic women have had much higher fertility rates than women from the major ethnic groups.

In 1997, Hispanic women had a rate of 102.8 per 1,000, while white, black, Asian and American Indian women have rates that vary between about 64 and 71 per 1,000.

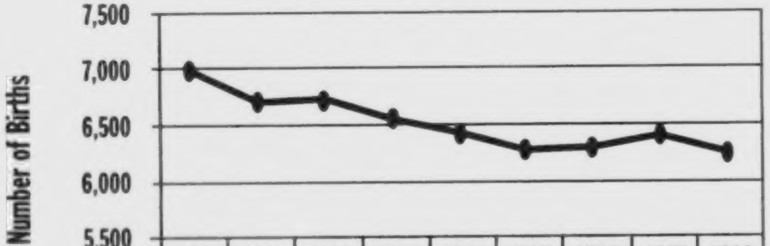
The number and the percentage of all births to older women have increased substantially since 1980.



In 1980, 20 percent of all births were to women ages 30 and over. By 1997, that had risen to 35 percent.

In 1997, 845,497 births (or 22 percent of all births) were to women lacking high school diplomas, and 872,733 births (also about 22 percent) were to women with four or more years of college.

## All Births—Wyoming



| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ●— Births | 6,974 | 6,691 | 6,720 | 6,550 | 6,427 | 6,261 | 6,286 | 6,372 | 6,248 |

Year

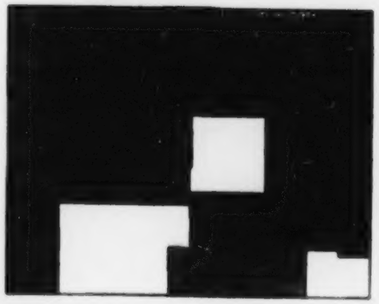
*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*

# Births, Cont.

## Births by County of Residence

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Big Horn | 157 | 153 | 142 | 154 | 149 | 151 | 152 | 150 | 145 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Carbon | 217 | 180 | 195 | 215 | 180 | 190 | 189 | 155 | 187 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Crook | 89 | 70 | 73 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 72 | 50 | 62 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Goshen | 161 | 155 | 143 | 161 | 124 | 142 | 148 | 155 | 154 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Johnson | 86 | 68 | 69 | 65 | 85 | 80 | 73 | 75 | 53 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lincoln | 253 | 202 | 190 | 183 | 184 | 188 | 198 | 184 | 174 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Niobrara | 24 | 25 | 29 | 25 | 34 | 23 | 36 | 26 | 25 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Platte | 93 | 95 | 91 | 84 | 93 | 84 | 86 | 97 | 94 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sublette | 72 | 63 | 55 | 75 | 78 | 74 | 55 | 65 | 57 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Teton | 211 | 194 | 187 | 162 | 192 | 173 | 164 | 187 | 162 |
| Uinta | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Washakie | 113 | 131 | 98 | 113 | 91 | 96 | 97 | 103 | 100 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Yellowstone National Park | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*



### Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

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# Low Birth-Weight Babies

> **"If we could have but one generation of properly born, trained, educated and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish."**
>
> **—Herbert Hoover**

### DEFINITION

Low birth-weight babies are infants born weighing less than five and one-half pounds, (2,500 grams).

Data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of infant's birth.

Rates are calculated by dividing the number of low birth-weight babies by the number of total live births.

### WYOMING

Wyoming continues to exceed the national average of low birth-weight babies.

In 1998, 8.9 percent of Wyoming's babies were born at weights under five and one-half pounds. This compares to 7.6 percent nationally.

The rate of low birth-weight babies in Wyoming is alarming and has steadily increased between the years 1991 through 1997 with a small decline of .1 percent in 1998.

Low birth-weight infants are at greater risk to experience long-term disabilities or to die during the first year of life than are babies of normal birth weight.

Prevention of low birth-weight is dependent upon comprehensive prenatal care, smoking cessation, adequate nutrition and adequate maternal weight gain.

### NATIONALLY

These babies account for four-fifths of all neonatal deaths (deaths under 28 days of age) and are 23 times more likely to die during the first year than are heavier infants.

Although slight declines are seen in the early 1980s, overall the percentage of all infants born at low birth-weight has increased steadily since 1984, when 6.7 percent of infants were born at low birth-weight, compared with 7.6 percent in 1998.

Low birth-weight rates are substantially higher among black infants than among other races and Hispanics.

The percentage of low birth-weight infants among whites, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics has remained within one percentage point of each other and have hovered around 6 to 7 percent over the last two decades, compared to around 13 percent for blacks.

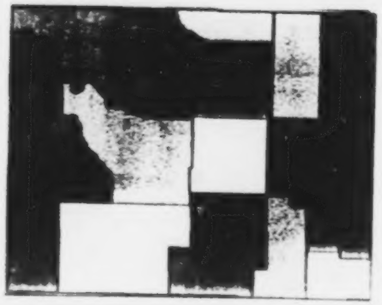
For women of all age groups, there was a decline in the percentage of low-weight births between 1970 and 1984. Since 1984, however, that percentage increased slightly across nearly all age groups.

Mothers under 15 years of age continue to be the most likely to have a low birth-weight baby.

The risk of low birth-weight is lowest among birth to women 25-29 years of age.

The recent rise in overall low birth-weight, especially among non-Hispanic white births, has been importantly influenced by the increase in the rate of multiple births.

Multiple births are at a greater risk of being born low birth-weight.



According to babyzone.com, the duration of a pregnancy is measured by gestational age.

Gestional age equals the amount of time elapsed since the first day of the last menstrual period.

A normal gestation lasts 40 weeks or 279 days.

If delivery occurs before 37 weeks gestation, the baby is considered prematurely born.

About 11 percent of all babies are born prematurely by this definition.

Irregular menstrual periods or first trimester vaginal bleeding can confuse gestational age estimates.

To improve the accuracy of gestational age estimates, some doctors use an ultrasound examination before about 20 weeks gestation.

Ultrasound findings help doctors confirm or correct the gestational age estimate.

Birth weight can also indicate whether a baby is born prematurely.

Babies born with a weight of less than 2500 grams (five and a half pounds) are considered low birth-weigth babies.

Generally infants with a birth weight of less than 2500 grams are premature.

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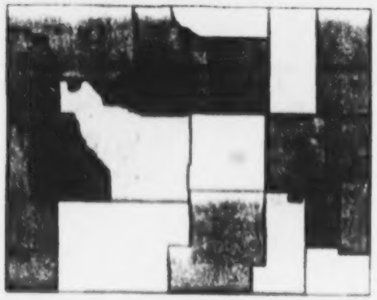
# Low Birth-Weight Babies

## Preterm and Low Birth Weight Births

|  | Preterm Births |  |  | Percent Preterm |  |  | Preterm and LBW Births |  |  | Percent Preterm and LBW |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
| **Albany** | 50 | 45 | 42 | 12.6% | 11.6% | 11.8% | 29 | 22 | 20 | 7.3% | 5.7% | 5.6% |
| Big Horn | 16 | 15 | 15 | 10.5% | 10.0% | 10.3% | 4 | 9 | 9 | 2.6% | 6.0% | 6.2% |
| **Campbell** | 51 | 62 | 71 | 12.0% | 13.3% | 14.8% | 17 | 23 | 22 | 4.0% | 4.9% | 4.6% |
| Carbon | 18 | 19 | 29 | 9.5% | 12.3% | 15.5% | 8 | 10 | 13 | 4.2% | 6.5% | 7.0% |
| **Converse** | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7.5% | 7.1% | 7.5% | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2.7% | 1.3% | 1.5% |
| Crook | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5.6% | 10.0% | 9.7% | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1.4% | 2.0% | 4.8% |
| **Fremont** | 67 | 72 | 72 | 14.6% | 14.8% | 14.3% | 28 | 28 | 27 | 6.1% | 5.7% | 5.3% |
| Goshen | 15 | 18 | 20 | 10.1% | 11.6% | 13.0% | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3.4% | 2.6% | 3.2% |
| **Hot Springs** | 4 | 1 | 9 | 11.1% | 2.3% | 17.6% | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0.0% | 2.3% | 3.9% |
| Johnson | 8 | 6 | 4 | 11.0% | 8.0% | 7.5% | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4.1% | 5.3% | 0.0% |
| **Laramie** | 118 | 147 | 114 | 10.2% | 12.5% | 10.3% | 72 | 84 | 60 | 6.2% | 7.1% | 5.4% |
| Lincoln | 30 | 23 | 19 | 15.2% | 12.5% | 10.9% | 13 | 11 | 10 | 6.6% | 6.0% | 5.7% |
| **Natrona** | 86 | 73 | 86 | 9.7% | 8.6% | 10.3% | 26 | 35 | 38 | 2.9% | 4.1% | 4.6% |
| Niobrara | 9 | 4 | 5 | 25.0% | 15.4% | 20.0% | 5 | 2 | 1 | 13.9% | 7.7% | 4.0% |
| **Park** | 30 | 31 | 33 | 10.8% | 10.0% | 10.7% | 13 | 17 | 15 | 4.7% | 5.5% | 4.9% |
| Platte | 8 | 13 | 9 | 9.3% | 13.4% | 9.6% | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4.7% | 6.2% | 1.1% |
| **Sheridan** | 21 | 34 | 33 | 7.6% | 11.9% | 12.6% | 8 | 15 | 9 | 2.9% | 5.3% | 3.4% |
| Sublette | 4 | 6 | 11 | 7.3% | 9.2% | 19.3% | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3.6% | 4.6% | 5.3% |
| **Sweetwater** | 63 | 71 | 77 | 12.1% | 12.8% | 13.1% | 20 | 28 | 42 | 3.8% | 5.0% | 7.2% |
| Teton | 17 | 17 | 20 | 10.4% | 9.1% | 12.3% | 6 | 9 | 10 | 3.7% | 4.8% | 6.2% |
| **Uinta** | 42 | 54 | 54 | 12.4% | 15.6% | 16.6% | 23 | 20 | 24 | 6.8% | 5.8% | 7.% |
| Washakie | 10 | 12 | 13 | 10.3% | 11.7% | 13.0% | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3.1% | 2.9% | 6.0% |
| **Weston** | 6 | 9 | 3 | 7.2% | 14.1% | 3.9% | 5 | 4 | 1 | 6.0% | 6.3% | 1.3% |
| Yellowstone NP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Wyoming Total** | 688 | 748 | 755 | 10.9% | 11.7% | 12.1% | 299 | 341 | 323 | 4.8% | 5.4% | 5.2% |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*



**Source of Data**

Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

www.babyzone.com

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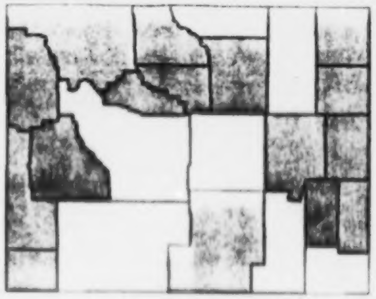
# Low Birth-Weight Babies, Cont.



## Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies of All Births by County of Residence

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | Average 1991-1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 7.4% | 9.5% | 8.3% | 9.3% | 8.9% | 9.5% | 10.4% | 11.4% | 12.4% | 9.7% |
| Big Horn | 3.2% | 6.5% | 6.3% | 2.6% | 9.4% | 4.6% | 4.6% | 6.7% | 7.6% | 5.7% |
| Campbell | 6.8% | 8.5% | 6.3% | 8.0% | 8.6% | 7.6% | 6.1% | 8.6% | 7.3% | 7.5% |
| Carbon | 8.3% | 9.4% | 11.8% | 6.5% | 9.4% | 7.9% | 7.4% | 11.0% | 9.1% | 9.0% |
| Converse | 4.6% | 4.7% | 5.6% | 9.9% | 5.7% | 12.0% | 3.4% | 3.8% | 6.7% | 6.3% |
| Crook | 9.0% | 4.3% | 9.6% | 2.9% | 1.4% | 7.1% | 2.8% | 6.0% | 6.5% | 5.5% |
| Fremont | 7.7% | 6.2% | 7.0% | 4.3% | 7.0% | 5.4% | 9.6% | 7.2% | 9.3% | 7.1% |
| Goshen | 7.5% | 6.5% | 2.1% | 8.1% | 5.6% | 10.6% | 5.4% | 4.5% | 5.2% | 6.2% |
| Hot Springs | 14.6% | 6.7% | 5.3% | 16.7% | 9.5% | 8.5% | 2.8% | 4.5% | 3.9% | 8.1% |
| Johnson | 5.8% | 1.5% | 4.3% | 4.6% | 10.6% | 3.8% | 8.2% | 8.0% | 3.8% | 5.6% |
| Laramie | 8.0% | 7.2% | 7.8% | 6.7% | 10.9% | 7.3% | 10.9% | 11.8% | 9.3% | 8.9% |
| Lincoln | 5.5% | 5.9% | 3.2% | 8.7% | 8.2% | 8.0% | 8.6% | 8.7% | 8.6% | 7.3% |
| Natrona | 6.9% | 8.1% | 8.6% | 6.5% | 8.3% | 7.7% | 7.9% | 8.4% | 7.3% | 7.7% |
| Niobrara | 12.5% | 8.0% | 3.4% | 8.0% | 5.9% | 4.3% | 16.7% | 7.7% | 4.0% | 7.8% |
| Park | 5.5% | 8.1% | 7.7% | 8.2% | 7.0% | 2.8% | 8.7% | 9.4% | 10.0% | 7.5% |
| Platte | 7.5% | 3.2% | 4.4% | 3.6% | 14.0% | 6.0% | 7.0% | 9.3% | 5.3% | 6.7% |
| Sheridan | 5.3% | 4.8% | 5.3% | 7.1% | 6.5% | 7.7% | 5.4% | 7.0% | 7.7% | 6.3% |
| Sublette | 5.6% | 7.9% | 7.3% | 12.0% | 12.8% | 9.5% | 7.3% | 6.2% | 12.3% | 9.0% |
| Sweetwater | 7.5% | 5.3% | 8.0% | 7.9% | 9.1% | 8.2% | 8.4% | 7.6% | 10.4% | 8.0% |
| Teton | 3.8% | 4.1% | 8.0% | 6.8% | 8.3% | 4.0% | 6.7% | 7.5% | 10.5% | 6.6% |
| Uinta | 13.6% | 8.5% | 9.5% | 10.6% | 9.9% | 9.4% | 10.9% | 13.0% | 11.4% | 10.8% |
| Washakie | 9.7% | 7.6% | 5.1% | 8.0% | 8.8% | 6.3% | 8.2% | 4.9% | 12.0% | 7.8% |
| Weston | 9.0% | 5.4% | 1.4% | 9.1% | 8.1% | 8.8% | 9.6% | 9.4% | 7.8% | 7.6% |
| Wyoming | 7.4% | 7.0% | 7.3% | 7.3% | 8.8% | 7.4% | 8.4% | 9.0% | 8.9% | 7.9% |
| U.S. | 7.0% | 7.1% | 7.1% | 7.2% | 7.3% | 7.3% | 7.4% | 7.5% | 7.6% | 7.3% |

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

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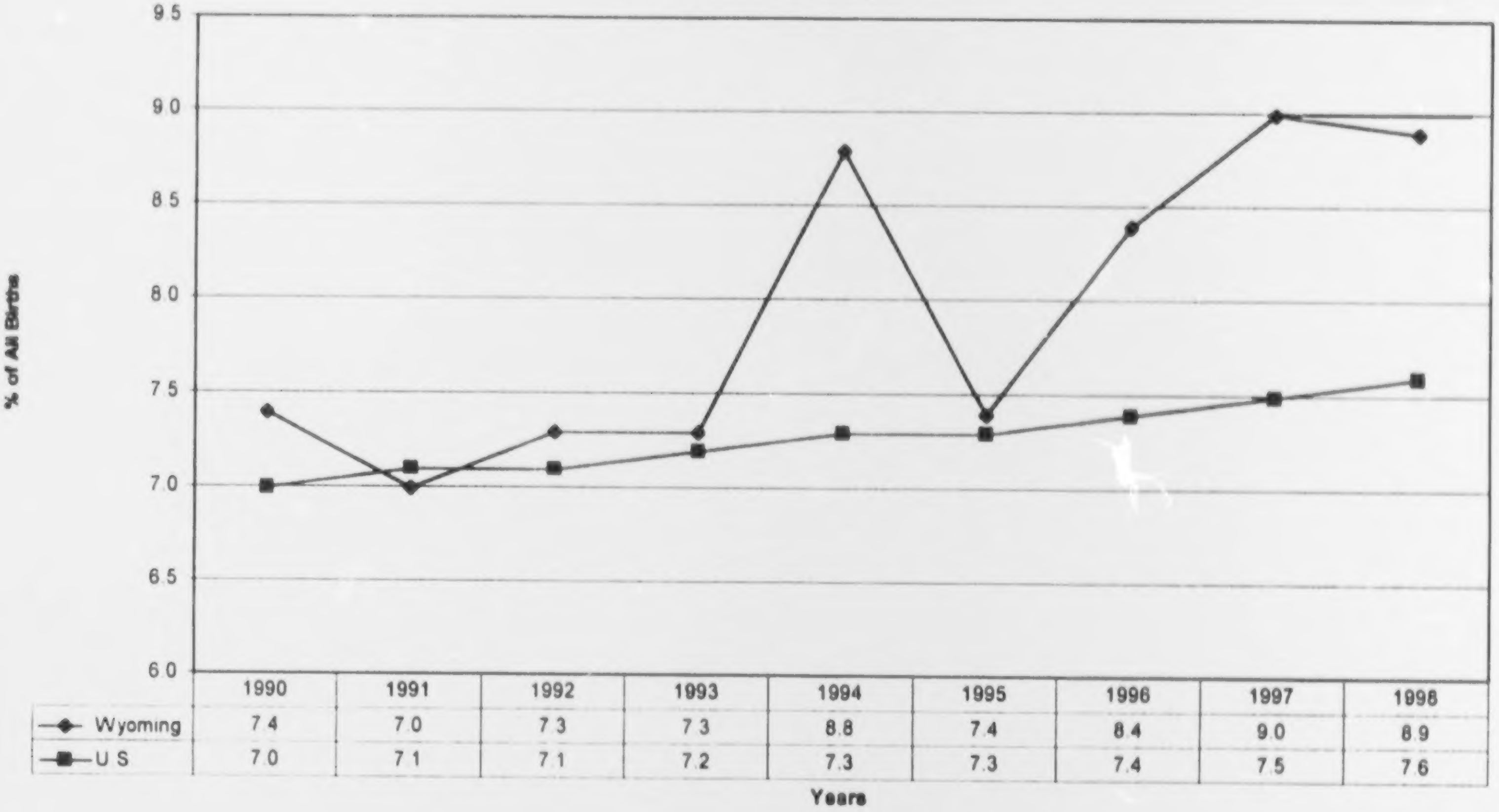
# Low Birth-Weight Babies, Cont.

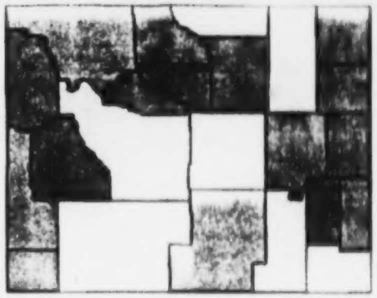


**Low Birth-Weight Babies
% of All Births**

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —◆— Wyoming | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 |
| —■— U S | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*

# Early Prenatal Care



> **"We can't always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future."**
>
> **—Franklin D. Roosevelt**

DEFINITION

The percentage of Wyoming resident women receiving prenatal care beginning with the first trimester.

Data are reported by residence, not place of care or birth.

WYOMING

Women who delay receiving early prenatal care (care in the first trimester of pregnancy) are at greater health risk for both themselves and their babies.

In Wyoming, 81 percent of all births received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy in 1998. This is a slight decrease from 1997 and the lowest percentage recorded since 1993.

In 1998, there were 255 women in Wyoming that delayed obtaining prenatal care until the third trimester or did not receive any prenatal care at all.

This represents 4.1 percent of total births in 1998.

Timely and comprehensive prenatal care provides an opportunity to detect and treat medical and nonmedical conditions.

Early detection of medical conditions allow for treatment while nonmedical health conditions.

These conditions include smoking, substance abuse and nutritional deficiencies can be intervened providing a healthier environment for the developing child.

An alternative method of prenatal care utilization is the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index.

The index compares the actual number of prenatal visits to an expected number of visits based upon the recommendations of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

The following table shows how Wyoming compared to the U.S. Overall, Wyoming's rate of adequate care is 6 percent below the national figure and the state demonstrates a higher index for inadequate care.

Women who delay receiving early prenatal care (care in the first trimester or pregnancy) are at greater health risk for both themselves and their baby.

## Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index

| | Intensive Use (110% of Recommended Visits) | Adequate (80-109% of Recommended Visits) | Intermediate (50-79% of Recommended Visits) | Inadequate or No Care |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wyoming** | **30.9** | **40.8** | 15.2 | 13.0 |
| United States | 31.0 | 43.3 | 13.8 | 11.9 |

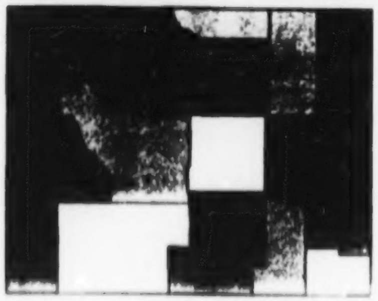
*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*

# Early Prenatal Care, Cont.

## Percent of Births Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **83.5%** | **82.6%** | **82.0%** | **80.5%** | **88.0%** | **90.0%** | **88.9%** | **86.8%** | **85.9%** |
| Big Horn | 74.5% | 78.4% | 77.5% | 81.8% | 79.9% | 76.2% | 81.6% | 83.3% | 84.1% |
| **Campbell** | **74.7%** | **73.4%** | **74.9%** | **80.6%** | **87.5%** | **86.4%** | **83.8%** | **86.9%** | **84.8%** |
| Carbon | 75.1% | 71.1% | 70.8% | 71.6% | 72.8% | 82.1% | 77.2% | 74.2% | 79.7% |
| **Converse** | **84.9%** | **84.0%** | **84.6%** | **83.8%** | **82.8%** | **82.6%** | **78.2%** | **83.3%** | **71.6%** |
| Crook | 77.5% | 77.1% | 80.8% | 77.9% | 88.4% | 82.9% | 86.1% | 82.0% | 90.3% |
| **Fremont** | **72.8%** | **72.2%** | **75.9%** | **78.5%** | **78.9%** | **74.4%** | **75.7%** | **70.2%** | **74.9%** |
| Goshen | 75.8% | 86.5% | 76.2% | 77.6% | 79.0% | 73.9% | 77.7% | 77.4% | 75.3% |
| **Hot Springs** | **60.4%** | **86.7%** | **89.5%** | **88.1%** | **73.8%** | **95.7%** | **91.7%** | **79.5%** | **86.3%** |
| Johnson | 77.9% | 83.8% | 85.5% | 92.3% | 84.7% | 83.8% | 89.0% | 88.0% | 86.8% |
| **Laramie** | **76.3%** | **76.4%** | **71.0%** | **75.9%** | **77.4%** | **80.0%** | **74.0%** | **80.1%** | **79.0%** |
| Lincoln | 76.7% | 80.2% | 81.1% | 85.8% | 85.3% | 85.6% | 85.4% | 88.6% | 85.6% |
| **Natrona** | **82.1%** | **84.1%** | **84.1%** | **85.0%** | **84.9%** | **84.3%** | **84.6%** | **82.8%** | **85.0%** |
| Niobrara | 83.3% | 80.0% | 69.0% | 76.0% | 91.2% | 87.0% | 86.1% | 92.3% | 84.0% |
| **Park** | **88.8%** | **80.2%** | **88.2%** | **84.3%** | **84.4%** | **86.1%** | **84.5%** | **83.9%** | **79.3%** |
| Platte | 81.7% | 81.1% | 83.5% | 75.0% | 74.2% | 64.3% | 73.3% | 78.4% | 77.7% |
| **Sheridan** | **83.5%** | **81.9%** | **85.8%** | **84.3%** | **89.5%** | **95.0%** | **88.0%** | **90.6%** | **84.7%** |
| Sublette | 83.3% | 84.1% | 81.8% | 86.7% | 78.2% | 79.7% | 76.4% | 75.4% | 78.9% |
| **Sweetwater** | **80.4%** | **72.5%** | **78.5%** | **79.6%** | **78.8%** | **79.1%** | **82.0%** | **79.6%** | **75.1%** |
| Teton | 89.1% | 90.2% | 84.5% | 91.4% | 92.2% | 91.9% | 83.5% | 90.4% | 88.9% |
| **Uinta** | **82.5%** | **82.2%** | **79.0%** | **83.2%** | **84.0%** | **86.2%** | **83.7%** | **86.3%** | **81.5%** |
| Washakie | 84.1% | 75.6% | 75.5% | 82.3% | 82.4% | 87.5% | 86.6% | 84.5% | 82.0% |
| **Weston** | **85.9%** | **79.7%** | **74.0%** | **81.6%** | **60.5%** | [illegible] | [illegible] | **82.6%** | **79.2%** |
| Yellowstone NP | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 71.4% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| **Wyoming** | **79.5%** | **78.7%** | **78.6%** | **80.8%** | **82.1%** | **82.8%** | **81.6%** | **82.2%** | **81.0%** |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*



**Sources for Data**

Wyoming Department of Health
Vital Record Statistics

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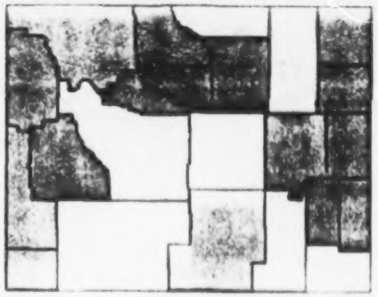
# Early Prenatal Care, Cont.



## Number of Births Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | 360 | 304 | 305 | 313 | 336 | 352 | 352 | 336 | 305 |
| Big Horn | 117 | 120 | 110 | 126 | 119 | 115 | 124 | 125 | 122 |
| **Campbell** | 398 | 353 | 367 | 403 | 378 | 376 | 357 | 405 | 406 |
| Carbon | 163 | 128 | 138 | 154 | 131 | 156 | 146 | 115 | 149 |
| **Converse** | 129 | 126 | 121 | 119 | 130 | 138 | 115 | 130 | 96 |
| Crook | 69 | 54 | 59 | 53 | 61 | 58 | 62 | 41 | 56 |
| **Fremont** | 423 | 374 | 403 | 398 | 373 | 343 | 348 | 342 | 378 |
| Goshen | 122 | 134 | 109 | 125 | 98 | 105 | 115 | 120 | 116 |
| **Hot Springs** | 29 | 39 | 51 | 37 | 31 | 45 | 33 | 35 | 44 |
| Johnson | 67 | 57 | 59 | 60 | 72 | 67 | 65 | 66 | 46 |
| **Laramie** | 919 | 933 | 921 | 924 | 924 | 907 | 859 | 943 | 878 |
| Lincoln | 194 | 162 | 154 | 157 | 157 | 161 | 169 | 163 | 149 |
| **Natrona** | 765 | 803 | 799 | 740 | 807 | 757 | 750 | 700 | 708 |
| Niobrara | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 31 | 20 | 31 | 24 | 21 |
| **Park** | 292 | 247 | 262 | 247 | 228 | 242 | 234 | 260 | 245 |
| Platte | 76 | 77 | 76 | 63 | 69 | 54 | 63 | 76 | 73 |
| **Sheridan** | 238 | 204 | 277 | 237 | 247 | 246 | 243 | 258 | 221 |
| Sublette | 60 | 53 | 45 | 65 | 61 | 59 | 42 | 49 | 45 |
| **Sweetwater** | 452 | 465 | 452 | 506 | 441 | 413 | 428 | 442 | 441 |
| Teton | 188 | 175 | 158 | 148 | 177 | 159 | 137 | 169 | 144 |
| **Uinta** | 298 | 281 | 267 | 258 | 262 | 282 | 283 | 295 | 265 |
| Washakie | 95 | 99 | 74 | 93 | 75 | 84 | 84 | 87 | 82 |
| **Weston** | 67 | 59 | 54 | 45 | 67 | 45 | 77 | 53 | 61 |
| Yellowstone NP | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| **Wyoming** | 5,542 | 5,269 | 5,282 | 5,291 | 5,278 | 5,189 | 5,124 | 5,237 | 5,059 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health: Vital Record Statistics*

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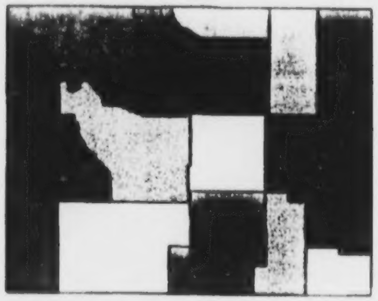
# Infant Deaths, Cont.

## Infant Deaths by County of Residence

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Big Horn | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| **Campbell** | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - |
| Carbon | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - |
| **Converse** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Crook | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Fremont** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Goshen | 3 | | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 |
| **Hot Springs** | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Johnson | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| **Laramie** | 12 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| Lincoln | 4 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| **Natrona** | 10 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Niobrara | | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Park** | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Platte | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Sheridan** | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sublette | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| **Sweetwater** | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Teton | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |
| **Uinta** | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Washakie | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 |
| **Weston** | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Wyoming | 60 | 52 | 61 | 52 | 44 | 48 | 40 | 37 | 44 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*



**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

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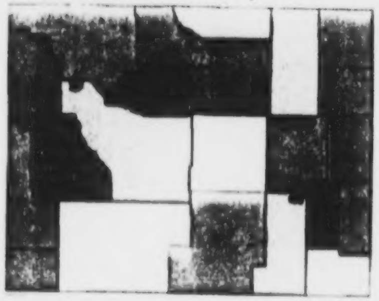
# Child Deaths



**"Think not of yourselves, O Chiefs, not of your own generation. Think of continuing generations of our families, think of our grandchildren and of those yet unborn, whose faces are coming from beneath the ground."**

**—Peacemaker**

### DEFINITION

Number of deaths from all causes ages one to 14 years.

Data are reported by place of residence, not place of birth.

### WYOMING

In 1998, there were 31 deaths of children ages one to 14 recorded in Wyoming. This is the same amount that was recorded in 1997.

Two hundred and eighty three children have died during the period of 1990 through 1998.

Most child deaths are from motor vehicle related injuries and other unintentional injuries.

### NATIONALLY

Injuries are a common cause of death for children of all ages. Among children ages one to 14, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death, followed by congenital anomalies, malignant neoplasms, homicide and legal intervention and diseases of the heart.

In 1996, all injuries, including homicides and suicides, accounted for 52 percent of deaths to children ages five through 14 and for 80 percent of deaths to youth ages 15 through 19.

Overall, child death rates have decreased substantially over the past several decades.

In 1997, death rates per 100,000 were 35.8 for one- through four-year-olds, and 74.8 for 15- through 19-year-olds.

The most dramatic declines in death rates occurred among children under age 15, with decreases of 67 percent among children ages one to four, 62 percent among children ages five to nine and 48 percent among children ages 10 to 14 since 1960.

Most of the decline in the death rate for these groups occurred between 1960 and 1990.

In contrast, death rates for youth ages 15 through 19 have decreased only 21 percent since 1960.

Moreover, unlike the fairly steady declines among the younger age groups, the death rate for this age group has had a variable pattern over the last 30 years.

Multi-year data from the National Center for Health Statistics are used to examine differences in the death rate of children for several racial and ethnic groups across three time periods spanning from 1989 through 1996.

For children ages one to 14 and youths ages 15 to 24, black children and youth have the highest death rate.

They are followed by American Indian/Alaska Native, then Hispanic and next white children and youth.

Asian children and youth consistently have the lowest death rates.

Male child death rates are higher than female rates of all age groups.

The differences are far more pronounced for the older age groups, for whom injury-related deaths disproportionately affect males more than females.

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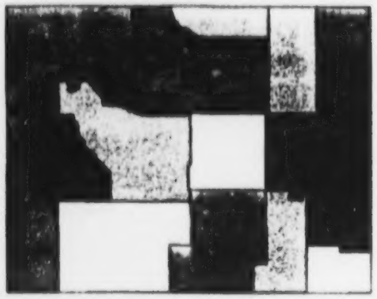
# Child Deaths, Cont.



### Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

## Child Deaths by County of Residence Ages 1 to 14 Years

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **1** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **2** | **1** | **-** | **2** | **6** |
| Big Horn | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| **Campbell** | **4** | **4** | **1** | **1** | **5** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **27** |
| Carbon | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| **Converse** | **1** | **-** | **1** | **-** | **4** | **-** | **2** | **2** | **-** | **10** |
| Crook | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 |
| **Fremont** | **2** | **6** | **6** | **4** | **2** | **4** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **33** |
| Goshen | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 10 |
| **Hot Springs** | **4** | **-** | **-** | **1** | **-** | **1** | **-** | **1** | **-** | **7** |
| Johnson | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Laramie** | **4** | **10** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **3** | **5** | **-** | **5** | **33** |
| Lincoln | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 7 |
| **Natrona** | **1** | **4** | **4** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **3** | **3** | **2** | **22** |
| Niobrara | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| **Park** | **2** | **2** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **1** | **17** |
| Platte | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| **Sheridan** | **3** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **1** | **-** | **4** | **1** | **4** | **18** |
| Sublette | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| **Sweetwater** | **3** | **3** | **4** | **2** | **2** | **1** | **3** | **4** | **-** | **22** |
| Teton | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 |
| **Uinta** | **3** | **-** | **4** | **2** | **-** | **3** | **5** | **1** | **2** | **20** |
| Washakie | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| **Weston** | **-** | **-** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **2** | **5** |
| Wyoming | 33 | 34 | 37 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 36 | 31 | 31 | 283 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*

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# Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages

> **"We hold our children's future in our hands. And ultimately, they hold our future in theirs."**
> **—Clarence Anthony**

## DEFINITION

The number of unmarried mothers giving birth. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of infant's birth.

## WYOMING

In 1998, unmarried women accounted for 29.6 percent of all births in Wyoming. This percentage represents a sharp increase over 1997. Nationally, 32.8 percent of all births were to single mothers.

In total, 1,848 babies were born to single mothers. Since 1990, 14,939 infants were born to single mothers.

Babies born into one-parent households have an increased risk of living in poverty than children in two-parent households. Typically single mothers do not complete secondary or post-secondary education, which further limits their levels of income.

In terms of **birth order**, 54 percent of all babies born to single mothers were first children, 24 percent were the second child born to the mother, 11 percent were the third child and the remaining seven percent were the fourth and over child of the mother.

**Racially**, Wyoming's percentage for white unmarried mothers was 27.9 percent as compared to 26.3 percent for the U.S. as a whole.

As for distribution throughout counties, Fremont had 43.6 percent, Niobrara had 36 percent, Natrona had 35.2 percent and Carbon had 34.8 percent. These counties reported significantly higher percentages of births to unmarried mothers than the state as a whole.

Those counties with remarkably low percentages of births to unmarried mothers as compared to the state's overall percentage were Big Horn at 15.2 percent, Lincoln at 17.8 percent and Teton at 19.8 percent.

Births to single mothers accounted for the following percentages of all births by age group:

| Age of Mother* | Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers Age Group 1998 | Number of Babies Born to Single Mothers 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| 15-17 | 85% | 249 |
| 18-19 | 62% | 442 |
| 20-24 | 35% | 681 |
| 25-29 | 17% | 290 |
| 30 and over | 12% | 178 |

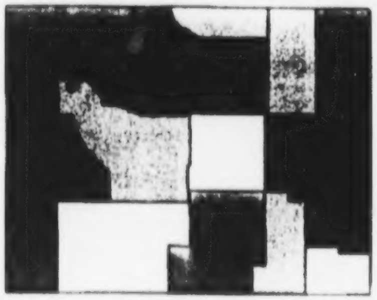
**Note: Eight births were reported to girls under the age of 15 and are not included within this table*

Of all the single mothers birthing in 1998, 35 percent had not completed high school. The following table shows the years of school completed by single mothers:

| Years of School Completed by Mother* | Percent of All Single Mothers who Birthed in 1998 | Number of Babies Born to Single Mothers 1998 |
|---|---|---|
| 0-8 | 3% | 54 |
| 9-11 | 32% | 600 |
| 12 | 42% | 774 |
| 13-15 | 19% | 351 |
| 16 | 2% | 36 |
| 17 | 1% | 22 |

**Note: Eleven mothers reported as "Unknown" years of school completed.*

# Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages, Cont.



## Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages as a Percentage of All Births

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **41.8%** | **19.6%** | **16.7%** | **19.0%** | **14.6%** | **20.2%** | **18.7%** | **17.1%** | **23.9%** |
| Big Horn | 15.3% | 15.0% | 14.1% | 22.1% | 18.1% | 15.9% | 15.8% | 22.0% | 15.2% |
| **Campbell** | **20.8%** | **20.8%** | **26.7%** | **31.2%** | **25.7%** | **31.0%** | **24.9%** | **29.2%** | **30.9%** |
| Carbon | 18.4% | 23.3% | 26.7% | 24.7% | 32.2% | 29.5% | 32.8% | 36.8% | 34.8% |
| **Converse** | **19.7%** | **30.0%** | **23.8%** | **26.8%** | **30.6%** | **28.1%** | **25.9%** | **27.6%** | **29.9%** |
| Crook | 7.9% | 12.9% | 9.6% | 14.7% | 23.2% | 15.7% | 12.5% | 22.0% | 24.2% |
| **Fremont** | **29.4%** | **29.2%** | **33.9%** | **36.7%** | **38.7%** | **38.0%** | **41.5%** | **40.2%** | **43.6%** |
| Goshen | 20.5% | 25.2% | 24.5% | 26.7% | 38.7% | 26.8% | 24.3% | 23.9% | 26.6% |
| **Hot Springs** | **31.3%** | **26.7%** | **14.0%** | **14.3%** | **28.6%** | **38.3%** | **27.8%** | **27.3%** | **31.4%** |
| Johnson | 12.8% | 13.2% | 18.8% | 29.2% | 27.1% | 25.0% | 26.0% | 22.7% | 20.8% |
| **Laramie** | **21.4%** | **25.4%** | **25.9%** | **25.8%** | **26.8%** | **24.4%** | **25.8%** | **26.1%** | **27.2%** |
| Lincoln | 7.9% | 10.4% | 12.1% | 9.8% | 18.5% | 14.4% | 12.6% | 12.0% | 17.8% |
| **Natrona** | **23.0%** | **27.7%** | **30.6%** | **31.3%** | **37.1%** | **34.0%** | **33.3%** | **35.5%** | **35.2%** |
| Niobrara | 16.7% | 24.0% | 24.1% | 20.0% | 20.6% | 8.7% | 16.7% | 38.5% | 36.0% |
| **Park** | **17.6%** | **19.8%** | **15.8%** | **18.1%** | **24.1%** | **17.4%** | **22.4%** | **21.6%** | **24.9%** |
| Platte | 16.1% | 13.7% | 22.0% | 19.0% | 23.7% | 19.0% | 24.4% | 16.5% | 20.2% |
| **Sheridan** | **19.6%** | **29.3%** | **24.5%** | **26.7%** | **25.4%** | **27.8%** | **27.2%** | **29.5%** | **29.5%** |
| Sublette | 19.4% | 17.5% | 16.4% | 9.3% | 21.8% | 25.7% | 12.7% | 18.5% | 31.6% |
| **Sweetwater** | **19.6%** | **24.2%** | **22.2%** | **27.0%** | **28.6%** | **29.3%** | **29.5%** | **28.5%** | **33.4%** |
| Teton | 14.2% | 9.8% | 13.9% | 14.2% | 14.1% | 14.5% | 24.4% | 16.6% | 19.8% |
| **Uinta** | **16.9%** | **21.3%** | **20.4%** | **23.9%** | **23.1%** | **21.1%** | **29.6%** | **25.4%** | **27.1%** |
| Washakie | 15.9% | 14.5% | 18.4% | 23.9% | 20.9% | 20.8% | 21.6% | 29.1% | 20.0% |
| **Weston** | **21.8%** | **24.3%** | **24.7%** | **25.5%** | **18.9%** | **22.8%** | **28.9%** | **23.4%** | **29.9%** |
| Wyoming | 19.8% | 23.1% | 24.0% | 25.8% | 27.4% | 26.4% | 27.0% | 27.4% | 29.6% |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*

**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

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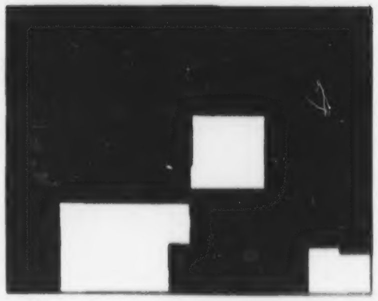
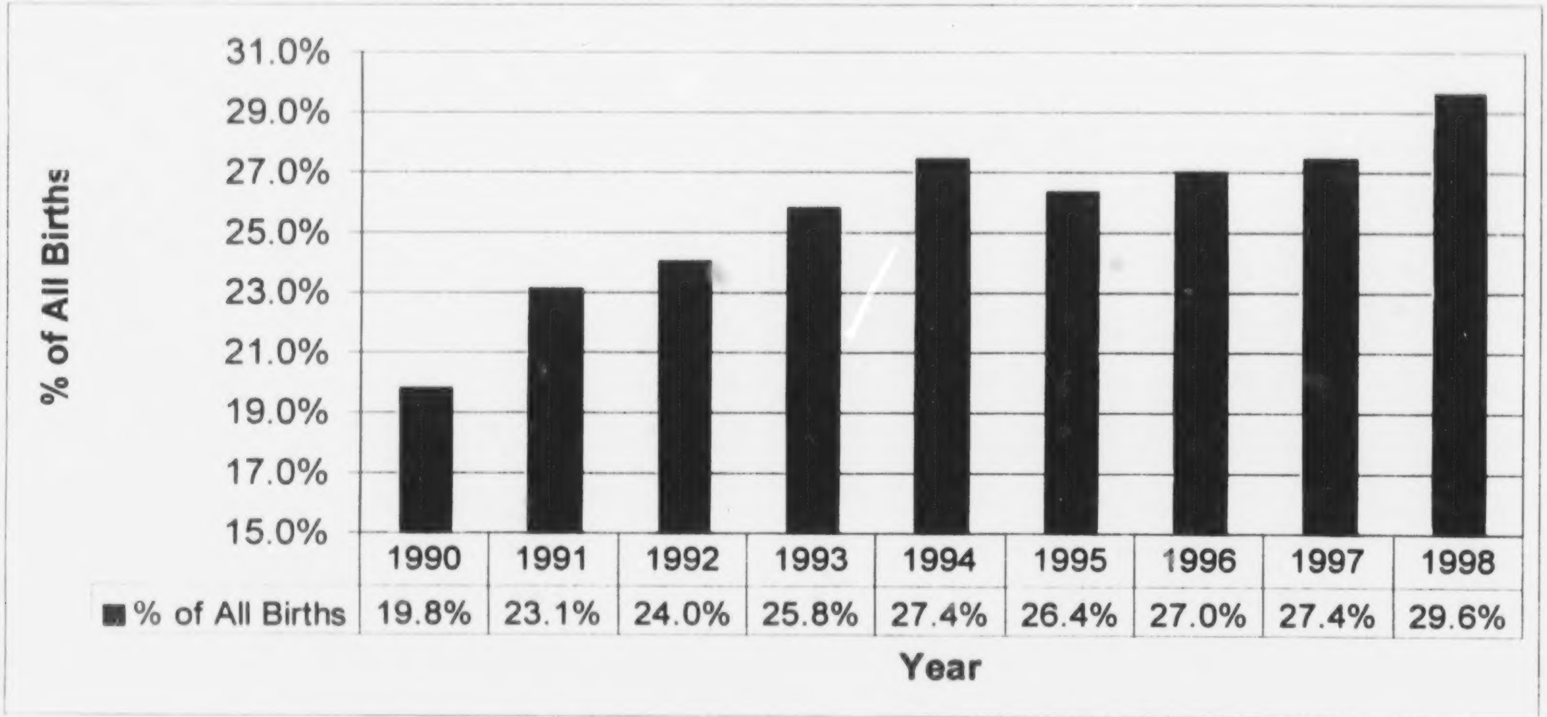
# Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages, Cont.



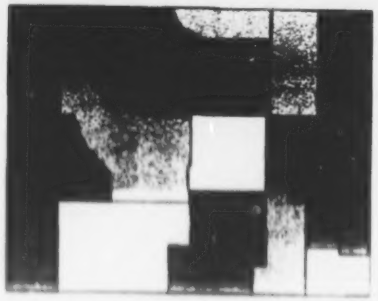
## Births to Unmarried Mothers as a Percent of All Births



| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ■ % of All Births | 19.8% | 23.1% | 24.0% | 25.8% | 27.4% | 26.4% | 27.0% | 27.4% | 29.6% |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*

# Births by Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy



> **"We are guilty of many errors and many faults but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the fountain of life. Many of the things we need can wait. The child cannot. Right now is the time his bones are being formed, his blood is being made and his senses are being developed. To him we cannot answer 'Tomorrow.' His name is 'Today.'"**
>
> **—Lucila Godoy Alcayaga**

### DEFINITION

Percent of women giving birth who reported smoking during pregnancy. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of infant's birth.

Data are calculated by dividing the number of babies born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy by total number of births.

### WYOMING

Nationally, only 12.9 percent of women giving birth smoked during pregnancy in 1998 while in Wyoming 22.5 percent of women smoked during pregnancy.

Wyoming is declining in this area. During 1998 the state showed a sharp increase over the reported rate in 1997 of 20.4 percent.

The counties of Fremont, Natrona, Platte, Sublette and Campbell all posted rates of 28 percent while Teton and Albany counties reported the lowest rates, 7.4 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively.

Smoking during pregnancy was most common is women 18 and 19 years old, accounting for 34 percent of all births in this age group. Mothers from 30 to 34 years of age smoked the least, accounting for 13.1 percent of all birth for this age group.

In regards to education, 44.7 percent of the mothers that had a high school education smoked during pregnancy.

Only 2.6 percent of the mothers with 16 or more years of education smoked during pregnancy.

American Indian mothers were found most likely to smoke. This group was reported at 39.3 percent.

Hispanic mothers were least likely to smoke reporting 14.0 percent. For non-Hispanic mothers, 23.4 percent smoked.

Smoking during pregnancy has been strongly associated with the incidence of low birth-weight babies. In 1998, 13.3 percent of infants born to smokers weighed less than 2,500 grams.

Only 7.6 percent of babies born to nonsmokers weighed less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds).

The average birth weight of infants born to smokers was 213 grams lighter than the birth weight of babies born to nonsmokers.

According to the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, smoking can cause significant damage to women's reproductive system.

An estimated 27.2 percent of reproductive aged women smoke cigarettes—that equates to more than 14 million women ages 18-44 that are smokers.

If current trends continue, smoking will have a tremendous health impact on smoking mothers and their unborn children.

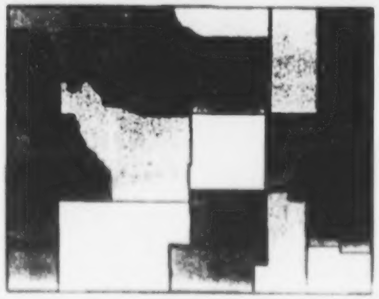
In addition, smoking-related pregnancy complications will cause dramatic cost burdens to the nation's health care system.

# Births by Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy, Cont.

## Percentage of Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | 14.8% | 14.7% | 9.1% | 9.0% | 8.4% | 11.0% | 8.1% | 9.3% | 9.3% |
| Big Horn | 19.7% | 15.0% | 12.0% | 13.6% | 18.8% | 8.6% | 11.8% | 22.7% | 11.7% |
| **Campbell** | 27.2% | 30.8% | 27.1% | 27.6% | 28.2% | 26.4% | 27.0% | 28.8% | 28.4% |
| Carbon | 18.4% | 24.4% | 22.6% | 19.5% | 22.2% | 22.1% | 20.6% | 27.1% | 24.1% |
| **Converse** | 28.3% | 26.7% | 26.6% | 23.2% | 25.5% | 25.7% | 25.2% | 21.8% | 25.4% |
| Crook | 30.3% | 34.3% | 26.0% | 16.2% | 23.2% | 21.4% | 12.5% | 20.0% | 17.7% |
| **Fremont** | 28.4% | 30.3% | 29.4% | 25.4% | 24.1% | 23.2% | 25.9% | 22.2% | 30.9% |
| Goshen | 18.6% | 20.0% | 16.1% | 24.8% | 18.5% | 16.9% | 19.6% | 14.8% | 17.5% |
| **Hot Springs** | 31.3% | 17.8% | 22.8% | 21.4% | 28.6% | 17.0% | 16.7% | 29.5% | 23.5% |
| Johnson | 27.9% | 22.1% | 18.8% | 26.2% | 20.0% | 22.5% | 24.7% | 8.0% | 20.8% |
| **Laramie** | 22.6% | 21.8% | 23.8% | 19.6% | 17.7% | 15.2% | 16.0% | 18.1% | 18.5% |
| Lincoln | 22.5% | 18.3% | 18.9% | 15.8% | 20.7% | 14.4% | 11.6% | 10.9% | 14.4% |
| **Natrona** | 29.4% | 30.6% | 31.3% | 25.3% | 26.5% | 25.4% | 26.6% | 26.6% | 29.4% |
| Niobrara | 29.2% | 40.0% | 24.1% | 36.0% | 26.5% | 21.7% | 19.4% | 26.9% | 16.0% |
| **Park** | 19.1% | 21.1% | 14.8% | 19.5% | 22.2% | 12.8% | 18.4% | 14.8% | 20.4% |
| Platte | 21.5% | 20.0% | 16.5% | 16.7% | 23.7% | 16.7% | 15.1% | 19.6% | 29.8% |
| **Sheridan** | 21.1% | 23.3% | 23.5% | 28.5% | 19.9% | 21.6% | 19.9% | 20.7% | 22.2% |
| Sublette | 20.8% | 20.6% | 36.4% | 14.7% | 25.6% | 21.6% | 20.0% | 13.8% | 29.8% |
| **Sweetwater** | 27.4% | 26.7% | 26.7% | 24.2% | 29.8% | 26.1% | 25.1% | 26.1% | 26.4% |
| Teton | 21.8% | 13.9% | 13.4% | 6.8% | 9.9% | 11.0% | 7.3% | 3.7% | 7.4% |
| **Uinta** | 27.7% | 24.0% | 23.7% | 22.3% | 21.2% | 21.8% | 25.4% | 22.0% | 22.8% |
| Washakie | 21.2% | 16.8% | 14.3% | 14.2% | 14.3% | 14.6% | 19.6% | 12.6% | 13.0% |
| **Weston** | 20.5% | 31.1% | 24.7% | 30.9% | 23.0% | 28.1% | 21.7% | 29.7% | 26.0% |
| Wyoming | 24.3% | 24.4% | 23.6% | 21.4% | 21.7% | 19.8% | 20.2% | 20.4% | 22.4% |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*



**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

The National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

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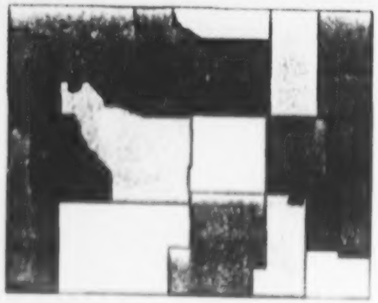
# Births by Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy, Cont.



## Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **64** | **54** | **34** | **35** | **34** | **43** | **32** | **36** | **33** |
| Big Horn | 31 | 23 | 17 | 21 | 28 | 13 | 18 | 34 | 17 |
| **Campbell** | **145** | **148** | **133** | **138** | **122** | **115** | **115** | **134** | **136** |
| Carbon | 40 | 44 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 39 | 42 | 45 |
| **Converse** | **43** | **40** | **38** | **33** | **40** | **43** | **37** | **34** | **34** |
| Crook | 27 | 24 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Fremont** | **165** | **157** | **156** | **129** | **114** | **107** | **119** | **108** | **156** |
| Goshen | 30 | 31 | 23 | 40 | 23 | 24 | 29 | 23 | 27 |
| **Hot Springs** | **15** | **8** | **13** | **9** | **12** | **8** | **6** | **13** | **12** |
| Johnson | 24 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 11 |
| **Laramie** | **272** | **267** | **309** | **239** | **211** | **172** | **186** | **213** | **206** |
| Lincoln | 57 | 37 | 36 | 29 | 38 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 25 |
| **Natrona** | **274** | **292** | **297** | **220** | **252** | **228** | **236** | **225** | **245** |
| Niobrara | 7 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| **Park** | **63** | **65** | **44** | **57** | **60** | **36** | **51** | **46** | **63** |
| Platte | 20 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 22 | 14 | 13 | 19 | 28 |
| **Sheridan** | **60** | **58** | **76** | **80** | **55** | **56** | **55** | **59** | **58** |
| Sublette | 15 | 13 | 20 | 11 | 20 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 17 |
| **Sweetwater** | **154** | **171** | **154** | **154** | **167** | **136** | **131** | **145** | **155** |
| Teton | 46 | 27 | 25 | 11 | 19 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 12 |
| **Uinta** | **100** | **82** | **80** | **69** | **66** | **72** | **86** | **76** | **74** |
| Washakie | 24 | 22 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 13 |
| **Weston** | **16** | **23** | **18** | **17** | **17** | **16** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
| Wyoming | 1,692 | 1,630 | 1,585 | 1,401 | 1,395 | 1,239 | 1,270 | 1,298 | 1,402 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Records Statistics*

# Teen Births

**"The 1950s portrait of the family as peaceful, supportive and nurturing has changed to a 2000 collage of an often blended family that is sometimes chaotic, struggling and frequently overwhelmed as it still tries to achieve the American Dream."**
**—Tamara Lucas Copeland**

### DEFINITION

Number of infants born to mothers in the age group of 15-17 years of age. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of infant's birth. Teenage birthrates are calculated by dividing the number of females in the 15-17 age group who gave birth and the number of total births.

### WYOMING

In 1998 there were 249 babies born to females 15-17 years of age. The teenage birthrate dropped to 19.5 per 1,000 females age 15-17 years in 1998.

This declining trend is consistent with the state's experience in 1997 and is a very positive trend from 1996 when the teen birthrate was estimated at 25 births per 1,000 females age 15-17 years.

Teen pregnancy is a complicated issue which threatens the development of teens and of their babies.

According to the Children's Defense Fund, children born to teenagers are more likely to suffer poor health, live in poverty, have learning and behavior problems and eventually become teen parents themselves. On average, three out of five teen mothers drop out of school.

According to the Wyoming 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary, 17 percent of Wyoming middle school students reported having had sex.

Of those high school students surveyed, 48 percent reported having had sex. This represents a 2.9 percent increase since 1997 for high school students.

### NATIONALLY

Research indicates that giving birth as a teen can have negative consequences on both mothers and their children over and above the possible effects of the mother's disadvantaged background.

Giving birth at an early age can limit a young woman's options regarding education and employment opportunities, increases the likelihood that she will need public assistance and can have negative effects on the development of her children.

Between 1960 and 1985, birthrates for teens age 15 through 19 dropped from 89.1 to 51.0 per 1,000 teen women.

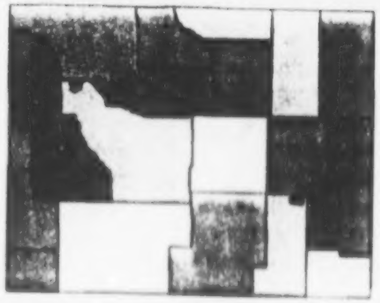
This trend reversed between 1985 and 1991, and the teen birthrate increased to 62.1 per 1,000 teen women.

Since 1991, the teen birthrate has again turned downward, declining to 51.1 births per 1,000 teen women by 1998.

The trends described in the previous paragraph are evident for white, black and American Indian/Alaska Native ages 15 through 19.

American Indian/Alaska Native women have followed a similar trend since 1980 (the first year for which data are available for the group).

In contrast, the birth rate for Hispanic teens increased from 82.2 per 1,000 teen women in 1980 (the first year for which data were available) to 106.7 per 1,000 teen women in 1997, and to 93.7 in 1998.



Similarly, the Asian/Pacific Islander teen birthrate, although substantially lower than all other racial and ethnic groups, increased slightly through 1991 and held fairly steady through 1994.

The birthrate has since declined to 23.1 births per 1,000 teen women in 1998.

The birthrate for black teens has remained about twice that of white teens since 1960.

In 1998, the birth rate for white teens was 45.4 per 1,000 teen women, and for black teens it was 85.3 per 1,000 teen women.

Black teens had the highest birthrate until 1994, when the rate for Hispanic teens surpassed that of blacks; the Hispanic rate has remained at a higher level through 1998.

Black teens experienced a 26 percent drop in birthrates between 1991 and 1998, from 115.5 to 85.3 per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19.

The birthrate for black teens is now at its lowest point in the almost 40 years for which detailed statistics for black teens have been available.

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# Teen Births, Cont.

Teen birthrates increase with age. In 1998, the birthrate for all teens ages 15 through 17 was 30.4 per 1,000 teen women; for those age 18 or 19, it was 82.0 per 1,000.

Rates for teen females ages 10 through 14 were considerably lower at 1.0 per 1,000. For black and Hispanic teens, the birthrate among 18- and 19-year-olds was more than twice that of the 15 through 17-year-old teen females.

The birthrate of white, American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander teen females ages 18 or 19 are over two and a half times that of younger teens ages 15 through 17.

According to the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999 Report, nationwide, 6.3 percent of students reported that they had been pregnant or had gotten someone else pregnant.

Female students in grades 11 and 12 (8.1 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively) were significantly more likely to have been pregnant than male students in grades 11 and 12 were to have gotten someone pregnant (3.7 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively).

Overall, black students (13.4 percent) were significantly more likely than white students (4.3 percent) to have been pregnant or to have gotten someone pregnant.

This significant racial/ethnic difference was identified for both female and male students.

Female students in grade 12 (13.8 percent) were significantly more likely than female students in grades 9 and 10 (4.8 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively) to have been pregnant.

The popular Child Trends' report, Facts at a Glance 1999, was released in early 2000.

The annual report compares teen pregnancy and birth data for over 100 of the largest U.S. cities. The report noted teen birthrates decreased for the seventh straight year (1991-1998) showing a decline in all 50 states.

The teen birthrate in 1998 was 51 per 1,000 females ages 15-19, an 18 percent decline since 1991. This rate is close to the record low of 50, which was reached in 1986.

Also, Hispanic teens continue to have the highest rate of teen births.

There was a dramatic percentage of females aged 15-19 who reported using contraception the first time they had sex, from 48 percent in 1982 to 76 percent in 1995.

However, there is some evidence of a decline in contraceptive use among sexually active females, from 77 percent in 1988 to 68 percent in 1995.

Black teens are the only racial/ethnic group whose rates of contraception use at most recent sexual intercourse did not decline.

Bearing a child during adolescence is associated with poor outcomes for young women and their children.

Giving birth to a second child while still a teen further increases these risks. Yet, analyses of nationally representative data indicate that in the two years following the first birth, teen mothers have a second birth at about the same rate as older mothers.

In 1998, more than one in every five births to teen mothers was a birth of second order or higher.

The proportion of teen births that were second or higher order increased from 22 percent in 1980 to peak at 25 percent in 1991 but has since declined to 22 percent in 1998.

This pattern is evident across racial, ethnic and martial status groups.

The rate of second births to teens who have had a first birth has fallen 21 percent between 1991 and 1997.

Births to black and Hispanic teens are more likely to be subsequent births than births to white teens.

In 1998, 26 percent of births to black teens, 24 percent of births to Hispanic teens and 20 percent of births to white teens were second- or higher-order births.

A high proportion of births among married teens are second or higher order than births to unmarried teens.

In 1997, 28 percent of births to married teens were second or higher order, compared with 20 percent among unmarried teens.

Younger teens who give birth are more likely to be unmarried when they deliver than are older teens in each year and across racial/ethnic groups. In 1998, 87 percent of births to 15- through 17-year-olds were to unmarried mothers, compared with 74 percent among 18- through 19-year-olds.

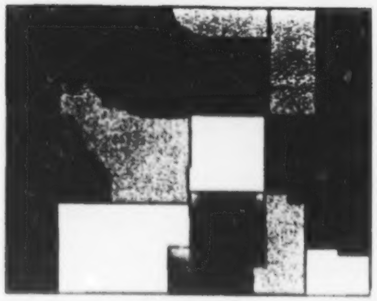
# Teen Births, Cont.

## Teenage Birthrate (Ages: 15-17)
## Population, Births and Birthrate by County 1998

| | Number of Females 15-17 Years of Age | Number of Births | Rate per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **515** | **11** | **21** |
| Big Horn | 368 | - | 0 |
| **Campbell** | **995** | **16** | **16** |
| Carbon | 425 | 8 | 19 |
| **Converse** | **385** | **4** | **10** |
| Crook* | 148 | 2 | 14 |
| **Fremont** | **970** | **32** | **33** |
| Goshen | 349 | 8 | 23 |
| **Hot Springs*** | **113** | **2** | **18** |
| Johnson* | 187 | - | 0 |
| **Laramie** | **1,877** | **50** | **27** |
| Lincoln | 484 | 8 | 17 |
| **Natrona** | **1,590** | **43** | **27** |
| Niobrara* | 74 | 1 | 14 |
| **Park** | **658** | **3** | **5** |
| Platte* | 239 | 3 | 13 |
| **Sheridan** | **648** | **3** | **5** |
| Sublette* | 141 | 2 | 14 |
| **Sweetwater** | **1,258** | **24** | **19** |
| Teton | 254 | - | 0 |
| **Uinta** | **714** | **19** | **27** |
| Washakie | 228 | 4 | 18 |
| **Weston*** | **182** | **6** | **33** |
| Wyoming | 12,802 | 249 | 19.5 |

*Sources: Bureau of the Census and Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*

* Note: Calculated rates for counties which had less than 100 total births in 1998 are statistically unreliable.



**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

Children's Defense Fund

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

Bureau of the Census

Wyoming 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999

PPT Express, Volume 10, Summer 2000 Newsletter

WY Kids Count

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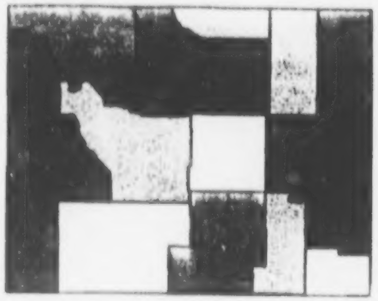
# Teen Births, Cont.

## Teenage Birthrate per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17 Years

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **19** | **11** | **23** | **20** | **10** | **26** | **20** | **19** | **21** |
| Big Horn | 10 | 31 | 26 | 29 | 25 | 17 | 34 | 17 | 0 |
| **Campbell** | **41** | **28** | **16** | **28** | **23** | **21** | **20** | **20** | **16** |
| Carbon | 28 | 20 | 15 | 37 | 21 | 38 | 37 | 18 | 19 |
| **Converse** | **24** | **33** | **25** | **31** | **15** | **17** | **29** | **16** | **10** |
| Crook | 17 | 9 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 36 | 7 | 27 | 14 |
| **Fremont** | **39** | **35** | **28** | **39** | **33** | **34** | **35** | **38** | **33** |
| Goshen | 23 | 47 | 20 | 28 | 40 | 27 | 12 | 8 | 23 |
| **Hot Springs** | **30** | **41** | **10** | **20** | **46** | **28** | **36** | **18** | **18** |
| Johnson | 20 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 5 | 0 |
| **Laramie** | **40** | **28** | **30** | **29** | **24** | **27** | **28** | **28** | **27** |
| Lincoln | 22 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 19 | 17 |
| **Natrona** | **32** | **26** | **34** | **34** | **39** | **27** | **37** | **29** | **27** |
| Niobrara | 0 | 34 | 0 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 27 | 14 |
| **Park** | **20** | **27** | **17** | **16** | **15** | **13** | **17** | **9** | **5** |
| Platte | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 27 | 21 | 17 | 13 |
| **Sheridan** | **17** | **11** | **31** | **18** | **20** | **16** | **17** | **26** | **5** |
| Sublette | 10 | 38 | 18 | 26 | 32 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 14 |
| **Sweetwater** | **30** | **32** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **32** | **22** | **27** | **19** |
| Teton | 35 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 0 |
| **Uinta** | **34** | **31** | **34** | **34** | **36** | **28** | **23** | **23** | **27** |
| Washakie | 37 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 26 | 18 |
| **Weston** | **19** | **6** | **30** | **18** | **23** | **17** | **27** | **5** | **33** |
| Wyoming | 29 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 19 |

*Source: WY Kids Count*



* Note: Calculated rates for counties which had less than 100 total births in 1998 are statistically unreliable

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# Children Affected by Divorce

### DEFINITION

Number of children under the age of 18 that were affected by divorce or annulment. Data are by county of occurrence and not necessarily residence.

### WYOMING

In 1998, 2,727 children, under the age of 18, were affected by divorce. Divorce has affected nearly 3,000 children per year since 1990.

It is important to understand the magnitude of this issue as it affects the economies of many families, the well-being of the children, underscores the importance of child support payments and the state's effort to collect unmet payments.

In 1998, there were 2,809 divorces of which 1,327 did not affect children under the age of 18 in the family.

In 1998, the divorce rate for Wyoming was computed at 5.8 divorces per 1,000 population and was the lowest recorded for the state since 1970.

However, the divorce rate in Wyoming exceeds the national rate (4.2 per 1,000) by 38 percent.

### NATIONALLY

Family structure is one of many factors that contributes to child well-being. It also is associated with the well-being of the child as an adult.

For example, children from disrupted families or families where the parents never married are somewhat more likely to use alcohol and drugs, to become teen parents and to achieve lower earnings than are children from intact families, and they are less likely to attain a high school diploma.

These associations are evident even after controlling for family socioeconomic status, race and other background factors.

Nevertheless, the great majority of children brought up in single-parent families do well. In particular, differences in well-being between children from divorced and those from intact families tend, on average, to be moderate to small.

Between 1970 and 1998, the proportion of children in two-parent families decreased from 85 percent to 68 percent.

In 1998, 23 percent of children lived with mother only; 4 percent lived with father only; and 4 percent lived with neither parent.

Of those who lived with neither parent, more than one-half were residing with one ore more grandparents as of 1993.

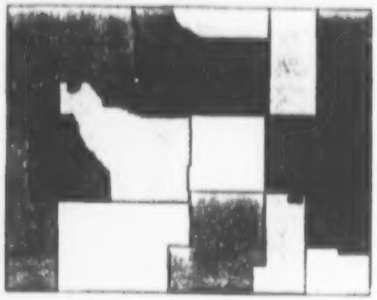
The decrease in the proportion of children living in two-parent families is evident for black, white and Hispanic children, though the decline is somewhat steeper for black children. Between 1970 and 1998, the proportion of black children living in two-parent families fell by 22 percentage points from 58 percent to 36 percent, though between 1996 and 1998 that percentage increased modestly from a low of 33 percent.

# Children Affected by Divorce, Cont.

## Children Under the Age of 18 Years
## Who are Affected by Divorce by County of Residence

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **163** | **163** | **175** | **139** | **127** | **155** | **100** | **105** | **135** |
| Big Horn | 50 | 48 | 59 | 68 | 54 | 45 | 45 | 25 | 24 |
| **Campbell** | **182** | **248** | **237** | **290** | **190** | **256** | **207** | **237** | **263** |
| Carbon | 111 | 105 | 119 | 112 | 110 | 109 | 106 | 81 | 50 |
| **Converse** | **58** | **54** | **92** | **61** | **74** | **87** | **63** | **55** | **49** |
| Crook | 35 | 35 | 19 | 36 | 23 | 30 | 23 | 25 | 25 |
| **Fremont** | **238** | **224** | **233** | **206** | **219** | **182** | **279** | **182** | **176** |
| Goshen | 67 | 89 | 87 | 49 | 61 | 91 | 57 | 58 | 58 |
| **Hot Springs** | **36** | **24** | **39** | **26** | **28** | **34** | **30** | **31** | **30** |
| Johnson | 32 | 35 | 52 | 39 | 32 | 43 | 36 | 29 | 23 |
| **Laramie** | **599** | **598** | **552** | **489** | **600** | **610** | **597** | **499** | **438** |
| Lincoln | 50 | 106 | 77 | 92 | 58 | 79 | 83 | 76 | 65 |
| **Natrona** | **562** | **576** | **537** | **581** | **626** | **566** | **491** | **497** | **464** |
| Niobrara | 2 | 5 | 29 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 3 |
| **Park** | **152** | **185** | **149** | **87** | **127** | **120** | **105** | **407** | **126** |
| Platte | 65 | 56 | 53 | 62 | 49 | 55 | 45 | 44 | 72 |
| **Sheridan** | **204** | **204** | **269** | **141** | **124** | **175** | **128** | **122** | **146** |
| Sublette | 18 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 15 | 26 | 21 | 31 |
| **Sweetwater** | **277** | **312** | **344** | **332** | **309** | **330** | **300** | **283** | **254** |
| Teton | 59 | 69 | 77 | 73 | 81 | 61 | 52 | 55 | 59 |
| **Uinta** | **201** | **190** | **165** | **166** | **222** | **150** | **156** | **151** | **146** |
| Washakie | 63 | 79 | 92 | 57 | 50 | 65 | 47 | 57 | 55 |
| **Weston** | **27** | **39** | **40** | **28** | **53** | **36** | **30** | **24** | **35** |
| Wyoming | 3,281 | 3,472 | 3,437 | 3,193 | 3,262 | 3,306 | 3,023 | 2,768 | 2,727 |

*Source: WY Kids Count*



**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Health,
Vital Record Statistics

Trends in the Well-Being of
America's Children and Youth—
1999

WY Kids Count

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# Juvenile Crime Arrests

> **"Children and youth are the targets—not the instigators—of the majority of crimes in this country. Why are we less compelled to address this issue than we are to focus on crimes committed by youth?"**
>
> **—Tamara Lucas Copeland**

### DEFINITION

Violent crimes juvenile arrests include: murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Juvenile arrests are in accordance with the age definition of a juvenile for the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which is a person under 18 years of age.

Data are reported by county of arrest. Differences in arrest practices, policies and enforcement emphasis among agencies influence the volume of arrests 1998 data have been adjusted for missing reports.

### WYOMING

In 1998, there were 9,060 juvenile arrests for all crime types. This represents an increase of 74 percent since 1990 largely made up by increases in drug, weapon and alcohol law violations.

Seventy-four juveniles were arrested for crimes of a violent nature, which include homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault in 1998.

No juveniles were arrested for homicide in 1998, but five were arrested for forcible rape, six for robbery and 64 for aggravated assault.

According to the 1999 Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary, 47 percent of middle school students reported having had carried a weapon.

For those high school students surveyed, 24 percent reported having had carried a weapon in the preceding 30 days of the survey.

### NATIONALLY

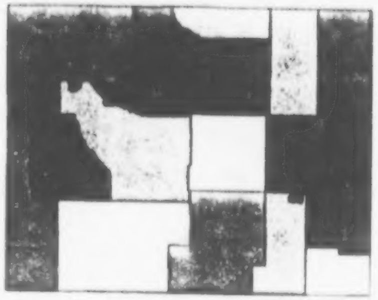
The rate of youth arrests for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Violent Crime Index crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) increased substantially between 1980 and 1994, from 334 to 528 per 100,000 persons ages 10 through 17, and has been declining since to where it stood in 1997 at 407 per 100,000 persons ages 10 through 17.

Arrest rates for Violent Index crimes have consistently been much higher among males than among females over time and across all ages. Rates for both males and females increased considerably between 1980 and 1994 for males and 1995 for females, with declines in the past several years for both genders. In 1997, rates for males and females were 670 and 132 per 100,000 respectively.

Youth Violent Crime Index arrest rates climb quickly and steadily with age for males, from 130 per 100,000 for 10- through 12-year-olds to 1,487 per 100,000 among 17-year-olds in 1997.

The rates for young women in 1997 also increase with age, peaking at age 16 with 233 arrests per 100,000, then declining to 228 per 100,000 for females age 17.

Girls ages 10 through 12 are the least likely to be arrested for violent crimes, with only nine per 100,000 arrested in 1997.



Weapon carrying is associated with most serious injuries resulting from violence. Carrying a weapon significantly increases the risk that a violent argument will result in death, disability or other serious injury.

Since 1991, the percentage of students who report carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife or club at least once in the past month has declined; for example, in 1997, 18 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported carrying a weapon, compared with 26 percent in 1991.

In general, students in the lower grades are more likely than students in the upper grades to carry a weapon. In 1997, 23 percent of 9th-graders reported having carried a weapon in the past 30 days, compared with 15 percent of the 12th-graders.

High school males are much more likely than females to carry a weapon. This is true across all grades and for all racial and ethnic groups; for example, in 1997, 28 percent of males in grades 9 through 12 reported carrying a weapon, compared with seven percent of females.

In 1997, 17 percent of white, 22

# Juvenile Crime Arrests, Cont.

percent of black and 23 percent of Hispanic students reported having carried a weapon. For white and black students, these represent reductions from 1991 rates of 25 and 33 percent, respectively.

The number of students who reported carrying a gun at some time in the past 30 days declined significantly between 1993 and 1997. In 1997, 6 percent of high school students reported having carried a gun, including 9 percent of black students, 10 percent of Hispanic students, and 4 percent of white students.

According to the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999, nationwide, 17.3 percent of students had carried a weapon on one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Overall, male students (28.6 percent) were significantly more likely than females (6.0 percent) to have carried a weapon.

Black and Hispanic female students (11.7 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively) were significantly more likely than white female students (3.6 percent) to have carried a weapon.

Nationwide, 4.9 percent of students had carried a gun on one of the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, male students (9.0 percent) were significantly more likely than female students (.8 percent) to have carried a gun.

In the AdvoCasey Newsletter, published by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Bill Rust discussed juveniles who are detained in detention facilities.

Each year, hundreds of thousands of kids charged with delinquent acts are locked up in juvenile detention facilities.

Between 1987 and 1996, the number of delinquency cases involving pretrial detention increased by 38 percent. Nearly 70 percent of children in public detention centers are in facilities operating above their design capacity. According to a new report from the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, secure detention "was nearly twice as likely in 1996 for cases involving black youth as for cases involving whites, even after controlling for offense."

Of the many troubling facts about pretrial juvenile detention perhaps the most disturbing one is that many incarcerated youth should not be there at all. These are the kids who pose little risk of committing a new offense before their court dates or failing to appear for court—the two authorized purposes of juvenile detention.

"When you talk to judges, prosecutors or anyone involved in the juvenile justice system," says Bart Lubow, senior associate at the Annie E. Casey Foundation, "many of them say things like, 'We locked that kid up to teach him a lesson.' Or, 'We locked him up for his own good.' Or, 'We locked him up to get a mental health assessment.' None of these reasons are reflected in statute or professional standards."

In many jurisdictions, the problem of arbitrary admissions to detention is compounded by an absence of alternatives to either locked confinement of outright release. Moreover, inefficient case processing by the juvenile justice system unnecessarily prolongs a young person's stay in confinement and increases overall detention populations, often to dangerous and unhealthy levels.

According to Jeffrey Butts, a senior research associate at the Urban Institute who directed the OJJDP Delays in Juvenile Justice Sanctions Project, almost half of the nation's largest jurisdictions take more than 90 days to dispose of cases—the maximum time suggested by professional standards of juvenile justice.

The inappropriate use of secure detention poses hazards for youth, jurisdictions and society at large. Research indicates that detention does not deter future offending, but it does increase the likelihood that children will be placed out of their homes in the future.

Between 1985 and 1995, the operating expenses for detention facilities more than doubled to nearly $820 million—a burden the taxpayers must carry.

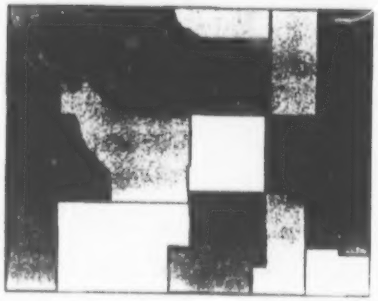
This amount does not include capital costs and debt service for constructing and remodeling detention centers. For public officials, the cost of overusing detention can include expensive and inadequate conditions of confinement in their facilities.

# Juvenile Crime Arrests, Cont.

## Juvenile Arrests—All Crimes

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **166** | **99** | **216** | **337** | **352** | **552** | **420** | **424** | **423** |
| Big Horn | 79 | 50 | 25 | 35 | 49 | 89 | 109 | 80 | 159 |
| **Campbell** | **762** | **777** | **880** | **890** | **864** | **890** | **954** | **877** | **908** |
| Carbon | 191 | 195 | 126 | 234 | 360 | 299 | 203 | 302 | 298 |
| **Converse** | **120** | **110** | **162** | **102** | **112** | **151** | **199** | **170** | **212** |
| Crook | 23 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 46 | 31 | 52 | 31 | 31 |
| **Fremont** | **396** | **467** | **597** | **568** | **652** | **791** | **751** | **786** | **664** |
| Goshen | 128 | 204 | 187 | 193 | 185 | 246 | 231 | 228 | 215 |
| **Hot Springs** | **88** | **105** | **95** | **67** | **58** | **89** | **97** | **96** | **82** |
| Johnson | 57 | 47 | 28 | 39 | 29 | 16 | 26 | 45 | 62 |
| **Laramie** | **690** | **788** | **859** | **1,227** | **1,432** | **1,597** | **1,677** | **1,797** | **1,579** |
| Lincoln | 86 | 51 | 46 | 45 | 42 | 37 | 55 | 61 | 36 |
| **Natrona** | **1,145** | **1,184** | **1,009** | **1,002** | **1,145** | **1,043** | **935** | **1,200** | **1,781** |
| Niobrara | 0 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 10 | - | 2 |
| **Park** | **125** | **204** | **190** | **157** | **297** | **367** | **442** | **484** | **379** |
| Platte | 42 | 46 | 38 | 36 | 29 | 32 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| **Sheridan** | **250** | **291** | **316** | **367** | **405** | **343** | **355** | **503** | **437** |
| Sublette | 32 | 28 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 5 |
| **Sweetwater** | **339** | **323** | **312** | **357** | **537** | **554** | **770** | **937** | **1,012** |
| Teton | 162 | 287 | 266 | 276 | 317 | 183 | 108 | 97 | 103 |
| **Uinta** | **243** | **153** | **207** | **257** | **216** | **311** | **319** | **246** | **197** |
| Washakie | 30 | 16 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 101 | 213 | 144 |
| **Weston** | **41** | **47** | **23** | **39** | **39** | **55** | **37** | **22** | **36** |
| Wyoming | 5,195 | 5,509 | 5,640 | 6,276 | 7,168 | 7,708 | 7,860 | 8,637 | 9,060 |
| **Yearly Percent Change** | - | **6.0%** | **2.4%** | **11.3%** | **14.2%** | **7.5%** | **2.0%** | **9.9%** | **4.9%** |

*Source: State of Wyoming, Office of Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation*



**Sources of Data**

State of Wyoming, Office of Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Wyoming Youth Risk Survey Summary 1999

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

AdvoCasey Newsletter, Annie E. Casey Foundation

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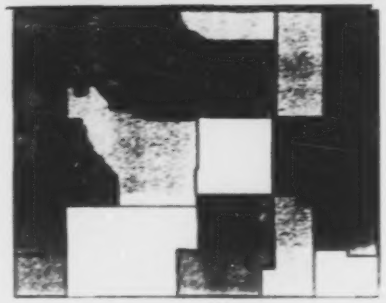
# Teen Violent Deaths



> **"We have heard the recounting of the statistics so many times that we no longer see the faces of children or truly think about what the numbers mean. Somehow we must gain or regain the moral courage and the sense of outrage that moves us all to act."**
>
> **—Tamara Lucas Copeland**

### DEFINITION

Teenage violent death includes death by homicide, suicide and accidents for ages 15 to 19 years. Data are recorded by place of residence, not place of death or occurrences

### WYOMING

In 1998, 37 teens died violently. This represents an increase of four over 1997 and increase of 59 percent since 1990. Of these deaths, 62 percent in 1997 were due to injuries suffered in motor vehicle accidents. Suicide caused 19 percent of teen violent deaths. In 1996, 48 teens died violently. Teenage violent death includes death by homicide, suicide and accidents for children age 15-19. Of these deaths, 60 percent in 1996 were due to injuries suffered in motor vehicle accidents and 15 percent were due to suicide.

### NATIONALLY

After more than a decade of sharp increases, the youth homicide rate decreased between 1993 and 1997. In 1997, the death rate was 12.8 per 100,000. The trend in the death rate due to homicide for black males largely dominates the rate of youth homicides for ages 15 through 19.

Since 1990, the rate of death due to homicide for black males ages 15 through 19 has been about eight to nine time higher than the rate for their white peers.

The rate for this age group of black males actually declined nearly 30 percent from 1970 to 1985, but it increased dramatically from 46.7 per 100,000 in 1985 to 140.7 per 100,000 in 1993. Since 1993, this rate has decreased by over 40 percent, falling to 82.2 deaths per 100,000 by 1997. Death due to injury by firearms includes deaths due to homicide, suicide, legal intervention, unintentional death by firearms and firearm-related deaths of undetermined intent. Taken together, suicide and homicide have accounted for the vast majority of firearm-related deaths over the past 30 years—as high as 94 percent in 1994.

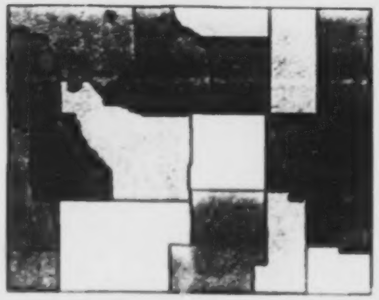
Firearm-related deaths is a growing public concern for all ages, as it was a major contributor to death in 1994 and the fourth major cause of years of potential life lost before age 65. However, the rate of firearm-related deaths among youth ages 15 through 19 is of particular concern, as homicide rates for this group rose dramatically in the late 1980s and early 1990s, particularly among black males. In addition, the rate of unintentional death due to firearms has historically been highest among youth ages 15 through 19 between 1980 and 1994, from 14.7 deaths to 28.2 deaths per 100,000. Since 1994, the firearm-related death rate has declined, and in 1997 it was at 18.3 deaths per 100,000. The firearm-related death rate for youth ages 10 through 14, 2.2 per 100,000 in 1997, is considerably lower than the rate for older youth.

# Teen Violent Deaths, Cont.

## Teenage Violent Deaths: Ages 15 through 19 by County of Residence

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | - | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 17 |
| Big Horn | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 12 |
| **Campbell** | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 16 |
| Carbon | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 17 |
| **Converse** | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 8 |
| Crook | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| **Fremont** | 5 | 8 | 4 | - | 3 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 42 |
| Goshen | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 4 |
| **Hot Springs** | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Johnson | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 3 |
| **Laramie** | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 42 |
| Lincoln | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| **Natrona** | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 25 |
| Niobrara | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| **Park** | - | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 24 |
| Platte | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| **Sheridan** | 2 | - | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 20 |
| Sublette | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| **Sweetwater** | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 36 |
| Teton | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| **Uinta** | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 29 |
| Washakie | | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | 8 |
| **Weston** | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | 7 |
| Wyoming | 27 | 38 | 43 | 34 | 42 | 38 | 48 | 39 | 37 | 346 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*



**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

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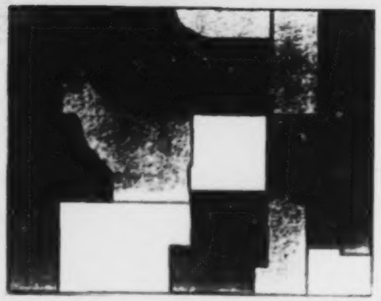
# Teen Motor Vehicle Related Deaths



> **"There is always one moment in childhood when the door opens and lets the future in."**
>
> **—Graham Greene**

### DEFINITION

Teenage death by motor vehicle includes death by homicide, suicide and accidents for ages 15 to 19 years. Data are recorded by county of residence, not place of death or occurrence.

### WYOMING

In 1998, 23 teenagers died from motor vehicle related injuries.

Fremont County lost five teenagers in 1998. During 1998, 10 Wyoming children between one to 14 years of age lost their lives due to motor vehicle related injuries.

For the years spanning 1990 through 1998, 193 teenagers have died from injuries suffered from motor vehicle collisions.

### NATIONALLY

Youth ages 16 to 20 had the highest fatality and injury rates of any age group in 1997 due to motor vehicle crashes.

Such crashes are among the major causes of injury-related deaths for 15 to 19-year-olds, accounting for 36 percent of injury deaths in 1996.

However, as a fraction of all violent deaths to teens, motor vehicle crashes have declined in general nationwide.

Preliminary data for 1997 show that motor vehicle crashed claimed 26.5 lives per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 19, compared with 43.6 per 100,000 youth in 1970.

The rate of motor vehicle deaths among youth has been relatively constant since 1992.

For persons under age 20, the decrease in the rate of youth motor vehicle deaths between 1970 and 1997 has been greatest among males ages 15 through 19, falling from 67.1 to 35.9 deaths per 100,000 white males and from 43.4 to 27.8 deaths per 100,000 black males.

Similar decreases in the rates of motor vehicle crash deaths have not been seen among females ages 15 through 19.

Among this group of white females, the rate of deaths due to motor vehicle crashes has fluctuated between 20 and 26 per 100,000; by 1997 it was 20.3 deaths per 100,000, compared with 24.4 deaths per 100,000 in 1970.

Black females have had lower motor vehicle crash death rates than whites.

After a drop from 11.1 deaths per 100,000 in 1970 to 6.7 deaths per 100,000 in 1980, rates have generally increased for this group, to 10.0 deaths per 100,000 in 1997.

Among youth ages 10 through 14, motor vehicle death rates are quite low in comparison to older youth and dropped from 9.6 to 5.7 per 100,000 between 1970 and 1997.

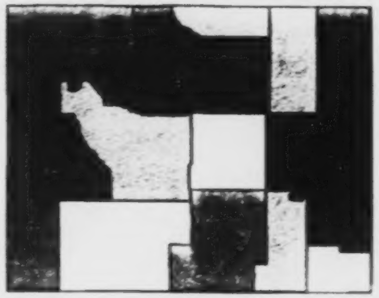
This decline was evident for both white and black males and females, with most of the decline occurring before 1990.

# Teen Motor Vehicle Related Deaths, Cont.

## Teenage Motor Vehicle Deaths: Ages 15 through 19 Years by County of Residence

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Big Horn | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 7 |
| **Campbell** | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 8 |
| Carbon | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 7 |
| **Converse** | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 7 |
| Crook | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Fremont** | 2 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 25 |
| Goshen | - | | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| **Hot Springs** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Johnson | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| **Laramie** | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | 21 |
| Lincoln | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| **Natrona** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Niobrara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| **Park** | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Platte | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 8 |
| **Sheridan** | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 8 |
| Sublette | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 4 |
| **Sweetwater** | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 18 |
| Teton | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| **Uinta** | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 17 |
| Washakie | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 5 |
| **Weston** | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4 |
| Wyoming | 14 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 24 | 20 | 29 | 20 | 23 | 193 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*



**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics

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# Teen Suicides

> **"A hundred years from now it will not matter what my bank account was, the sort of house I lived in or the kind of car I drove. But the world may be different because I was important in the life of a child."**
> **—Anonymous**

### DEFINITION

Number of suicides committed by Wyoming teenagers between the ages of 15 through 19. Data are reported by county of residency and not by place of death or occurrence.

### WYOMING

In 1998, seven teenagers ended their lives. Teenage suicide tragically affects not only the teen, but also the parents, family members, classmates and the community.

Wyoming has lost 80 teens to suicide over the years 1990 through 1998. During this period the annual number of suicides has fluctuated between six and 13 teenagers.

### NATIONALLY

Suicide, like homicide, has come to play a proportionately larger role in teen deaths over the past several decades.

Between 1970 and 1990, the suicide rate for youths ages 15 through 19 nearly doubled, from 5.9 to 11.1 per 100,000 youths. However, the rate of youth ages 15 through 19 decreased slightly to 9.5 per 100,00 in 1997.

Male teens are more likely than females to commit suicide. The suicide rate for white males ages 15 through 19 was 16.0 per 100,000 in 1997, more than four times the rate of 3.5 per 100,000 for white females.

Among blacks, males had a rate over four times that of black females for youth age 15 through 19 in 1997 (11.4 and 2.7 per 100,000, respectively).

Suicide is a major cause of death among youth. Attempted suicide has been related to mental health problems including depression and adjustment or stress reactions, as well as to substance abuse.

In 1997, 21 percent of youth in grades 9 through 12 report having seriously considered suicide during the previous 12 months.

During the same time period, 8 percent report having actually attempted suicide during the previous year.

These rates are considerably higher than the proportion of youth who actually commit suicide.

In 1997, black youth report somewhat lower rates of considering suicide in comparison with their Hispanic peers.

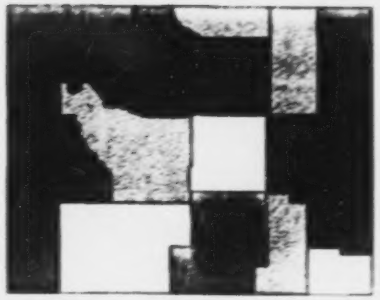
Twenty percent of whites report having considered suicide in the previous year.

Rates of reported attempted suicide range from 6 percent for whites to 11 percent for Hispanics.

In 1997, female youth were more likely than male youth to report having thought seriously about suicide (27 percent versus 15 percent) and having attempted suicide (12 percent versus 5 percent during the previous year.

However, the rate of actual suicides, particularly among teens ages 15 to 19, is considerably higher for males than for females.

# Teen Suicides, Cont.



## Teenage Suicide: Ages 15 through 19 by County of Residence

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 6 |
| Big Horn | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 |
| **Campbell** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 |
| Carbon | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 5 |
| **Converse** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Crook | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| **Fremont** | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| Goshen | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Hot Springs** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Johnson | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Laramie** | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 9 |
| Lincoln | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| **Natrona** | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| Niobrara | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Park** | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 7 |
| Platte | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Sheridan** | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Sublette | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Sweetwater** | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Teton | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| **Uinta** | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Washakie | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Weston** | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Wyoming | 8 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 80 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*

**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Health
Vital Record Statistics

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# Education

> **"In this increasingly global economy, it is crucial that the next generation of leaders be equipped to compete. Yet, too many of today's children lack the tools necessary to succeed. We must make sure they are prepared—not just for their sakes, but also for our own."**
>
> **—Tamara Lucas Copeland**

### DEFINITION

A summary of children in grades kindergarten through 12 attending public schools.

### WYOMING

There were 91,883 Wyoming students enrolled in the K-12 public education system in the 1998-1999 school year.

Of all of the K-12 students, 28.7 percent qualified for the Free or Reduced Lunch program.

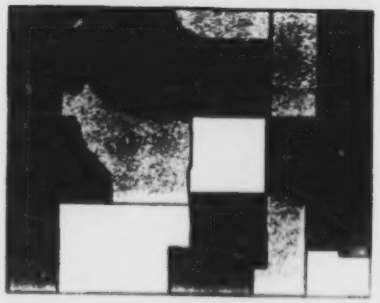
Of all of the K-12 students, 13.1 percent are classified as "special education students." These children have learning, behavior or physical disabilities. The chart to the right shows special education population by disability.

### NATIONALLY

Enrollment in an early childhood program is one indicator of readiness to learn in elementary school that may be especially relevant for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

One of the National Education Goals for the year 2000, adopted by Congress, is that "all children will have access to high-quality and developmental appropriate preschool programs that help prepare children for school."

In 1997, 48 percent of children ages three to four who had not yet entered kindergarten attended a nursery school program. This represents a substantial increase from the 30 percent who attended nursery schools in 1980.



## 1999 Special Education Students by Disability

| Disability | Number of Students | Percentage of Total Special Education |
|---|---|---|
| **Autistic** | **88** | **0.7%** |
| Brain Injury | 83 | 0.7% |
| **Deaf/Blind** | **1** | **0.0%** |
| Deaf | 8 | 0.1% |
| **Emotional** | **936** | **7.8%** |
| Hearing | 165 | 1.4% |
| **Health** | **829** | **6.9%** |
| Learning | 6,001 | 50.0% |
| **Mental** | **691** | **5.8%** |
| Multiple | 11 | 0.1% |
| **Orthopedic** | **141** | **1.2%** |
| Speech Language | 2,978 | 24.8% |
| **Visual** | **59** | **0.5%** |
| Total | 11,991 | 100.0% |

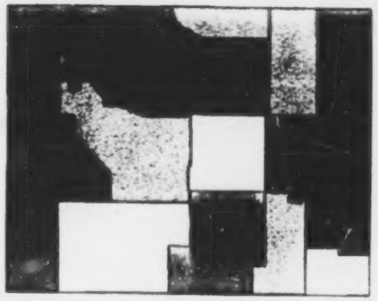
*Source: WY Kids Count*

# Education, Cont.

## Education Summary

| | Number of Students Enrolled in 1999 | Number of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch 1999 | Percent of Free and Reduced Lunch Program 1999 | Special Education Students 1999 | Percent of Special Education Students 1999 | Drop Outs from Grades 7-12 1998-1999 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **3,885** | **1,139** | **29.3%** | **640** | **16.5%** | **52** |
| Big Horn | 2,485 | 1,012 | 40.7% | 315 | 12.7% | 52 |
| **Campbell** | **7,580** | **1,491** | **19.7%** | **821** | **10.8%** | **103** |
| Carbon | 2,852 | 795 | 27.9% | 384 | 13.5% | 67 |
| **Converse** | **2,575** | **732** | **28.4%** | **316** | **12.3%** | **23** |
| Crook | 1,211 | 322 | 26.6% | 176 | 14.5% | 1 |
| **Fremont** | **6,970** | **3,013** | **43.2%** | **1,031** | **14.8%** | **154** |
| Goshen | 2,101 | 842 | 40.1% | 314 | 14.9% | 34 |
| **Hot Springs** | **817** | **250** | **30.6%** | **108** | **13.2%** | **14** |
| Johnson | 1,306 | 281 | 21.5% | 188 | 14.4% | 16 |
| **Laramie** | **14,323** | **4,340** | **30.3%** | **1,617** | **11.3%** | **213** |
| Lincoln | 3,327 | 790 | 23.7% | 338 | 10.2% | 54 |
| **Natrona** | **12,048** | **3,593** | **29.8%** | **1,667** | **13.8%** | **326** |
| Niobrara | 463 | 134 | 28.9% | 57 | 12.3% | 2 |
| **Park** | **4,436** | **1,096** | **24.7%** | **398** | **9.0%** | **54** |
| Platte | 1,712 | 481 | 28.1% | 245 | 14.3% | 26 |
| **Sheridan** | **4,223** | **1,276** | **30.2%** | **610** | **14.4%** | **67** |
| Sublette | 1,231 | 233 | 18.9% | 125 | 10.2% | 6 |
| **Sweetwater** | **8,092** | **1,704** | **21.1%** | **1,193** | **14.7%** | **219** |
| Teton | 2,311 | 164 | 7.1% | 259 | 11.2% | 14 |
| **Uinta** | **4,946** | **1,394** | **28.2%** | **718** | **14.5%** | **94** |
| Washakie | 1,728 | 546 | 31.6% | 286 | 16.6% | 35 |
| **Weston** | **1,261** | **327** | **25.9%** | **185** | **14.7%** | **9** |
| Wyoming | 91,883 | 26,401 | 28.7% | 11,998 | 13.1% | 1,635 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Education*



### Sources of Data

Wyoming Department of Education

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

WY Kids Count

# Average Daily Membership in Schools

> **"A child's education should begin at least one hundred years before he is born."**
>
> **—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.**

## DEFINITION

The Average Daily Membership (ADM) is the count of students in attendance during the school year term.

These data are presented counting kindergarten children as one half ADM.

The ADM is the figure which primarily determines public school funding. School years (SY) are named based upon the start year and ending year, as an example, SY 98/99 represents the term of July 1998 through June 1999.

## WYOMING

The Average Daily Membership has been steadily declining since school year 1993-94.

On average, nearly 2000 ADM are lost per year.

This trend is critical to school finance as state guaranteed funding is dependent upon the ADM counts of the prior three years of the school year to be funded.

This trend is expected to continue as the state has observed a decline in the number of youth especially in the ages of birth to five and the adult population ages of 24-35.

Since the peak student year of 1993/94 when there was 96,440 ADM (1/2 K) the state has realized a 6.7 percent decline for an overall loss of 6,432 students.

Big Horn, Johnson and Teton counties saw their student numbers increase slightly.

## NATIONALLY

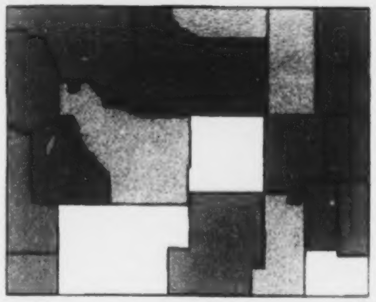
Student absenteeism is associated with poor achievement in school, among other outcomes; for examples, adsenteeism is one of five personal and family background factors that accounted for 91 percent of the variation in states' mathematics scores in a recent national report.

The percentage of 8th-grade students who were absent from school three or more days in the preceding month has remained relatively constant at around 23 percent between 1990 and 1996. During the same time period, a slightly larger number of 12th-grade students were absent from school for that length of time, with percentages ranging between 26 and 31 percent.

Among 8th-graders in 1996, American Indian and Hispanic students, at 29 percent, were the most likely to have been absent three or more days in the preceding month. White and Asian students had the lowest absentee rates at 21 and 18 percent, respectively, followed by black students at 25 percent.

The patterns are similar for 12th-grade students, to a high of 30 percent for American Indians. Students who attended private or parochial schools experienced fewer school absences than did students from public schools, across all grades and years.

The following table summarizes the trends of ADM by county since the peak year of 1993/94.



**ADM SY 93-94 to SY 98-99**

| | Percent Change | ADM Difference |
|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **-9.5%** | **(386)** |
| Big Horn | 1.1% | 25 |
| **Campbell** | **-5.4%** | **(418)** |
| Carbon | -15.5% | (510) |
| **Converse** | **-6.0%** | **(160)** |
| Crook | -4.9% | (63) |
| **Fremont** | **-7.2%** | **(537)** |
| Goshen | -5.9% | (128) |
| **Hot Springs** | **-7.0%** | **(63)** |
| Johnson | 3.6% | 44 |
| **Laramie** | **-2.1%** | **(296)** |
| Lincoln | -11.2% | (414) |
| **Natrona** | **-6.9%** | **(861)** |
| Niobrara | -4.7% | (22) |
| **Park** | **-3.0%** | **(136)** |
| Platte | -4.2% | (72) |
| **Sheridan** | **-5.8%** | **(262)** |
| Sublette | -2.4% | (30) |
| **Sweetwater** | **-15.1%** | **(1,434)** |
| Teton | 6.0% | 121 |
| **Uinta** | **-9.6%** | **(541)** |
| Washakie | -5.2% | (96) |
| **Weston** | **-13.4%** | **(192)** |
| Wyoming | -6.7% | (6,432) |

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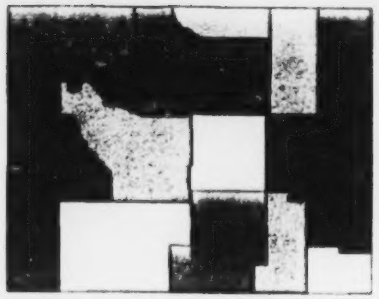
# Average Daily Membership in Schools, Cont.

## Average Daily Membership (1/2 K Count) by County

| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | SY 93-94 | [illegible] | [illegible] | SY 96-97 | SY 97-98 | SY 98-99 | Percent Change SY 90-91 to SY 98-99 | ADM Difference SY 90-91 to SY 98-99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 3,907 | 4,001 | 4,032 | 4,055 | 3,990 | 3,990 | 3,941 | 3,745 | 3,669 | -6.1% | (238) |
| Big Horn | 2,348 | 2,342 | 2,361 | 2,399 | 2,465 | 2,498 | 2,461 | 2,473 | 2,424 | 3.2% | 76 |
| Campbell | 7,435 | 7,674 | 7,696 | 7,725 | 7,733 | 7,696 | 7,538 | 7,412 | 7,307 | -1.7% | (127) |
| Carbon | 3,552 | 3,447 | 3,378 | 3,284 | 3,189 | 3,131 | 3,093 | 2,915 | 2,774 | -21.9% | (778) |
| Converse | 2,550 | 2,598 | 2,622 | 2,657 | 2,614 | 2,613 | 2,621 | 2,573 | 2,497 | -2.1% | (52) |
| Crook | 1,195 | 1,231 | 1,227 | 1,285 | 1,263 | 1,253 | 1,242 | 1,247 | 1,222 | 2.3% | 27 |
| Fremont | 7,195 | 7,210 | 7,432 | 7,432 | 7,311 | 7,257 | 7,143 | 6,995 | 6,895 | -4.2% | (300) |
| Goshen | 2,240 | 2,229 | 2,186 | 2,181 | 2,147 | 2,183 | 2,187 | 2,139 | 2,053 | -8.4% | (187) |
| Hot Springs | 935 | 914 | 918 | 892 | 845 | 831 | 877 | 870 | 830 | -11.2% | (105) |
| Johnson | 1,210 | 1,237 | 1,256 | 1,240 | 1,261 | 1,273 | 1,305 | 1,282 | 1,284 | 6.2% | 75 |
| Laramie | 13,254 | 13,745 | 13,974 | 14,145 | 14,132 | 14,181 | 14,089 | 13,950 | 13,849 | 4.5% | 595 |
| Lincoln | 3,568 | 3,606 | 3,615 | 3,702 | 3,630 | 3,614 | 3,471 | 3,353 | 3,288 | -7.8% | (279) |
| Natrona | 12,064 | 12,353 | 12,442 | 12,523 | 12,338 | 12,239 | 12,150 | 12,012 | 11,663 | -3.3% | (402) |
| Niobrara | 458 | 469 | 488 | 478 | 462 | 483 | 473 | 473 | 455 | -0.6% | (3) |
| Park | 4,411 | 4,400 | 4,403 | 4,528 | 4,605 | 4,627 | 4,613 | 4,511 | 4,392 | -0.4% | (19) |
| Platte | 1,683 | 1,728 | 1,751 | 1,735 | 1,718 | 1,661 | 1,669 | 1,672 | 1,663 | -1.1% | (19) |
| Sheridan | 4,434 | 4,497 | 4,497 | 4,485 | 4,448 | 4,390 | 4,286 | 4,228 | 4,223 | -4.8% | (211) |
| Sublette | 1,175 | 1,191 | 1,181 | 1,264 | 1,293 | 1,276 | 1,242 | 1,243 | 1,234 | 5.0% | 59 |
| Sweetwater | 9,391 | 9,556 | 9,591 | 9,489 | 9,274 | 9,056 | 8,627 | 8,339 | 8,055 | -14.2% | (1,336) |
| Teton | 1,915 | 1,936 | 2,000 | 2,038 | 2,039 | 2,118 | 2,165 | 2,197 | 2,159 | 12.7% | 243 |
| Uinta | 5,416 | 5,570 | 5,679 | 5,623 | 5,550 | 5,465 | 5,359 | 5,171 | 5,082 | -6.2% | (334) |
| Washakie | 1,782 | 1,849 | 1,835 | 1,839 | 1,821 | 1,826 | 1,851 | 1,819 | 1,743 | -2.2% | (39) |
| Weston | 1,427 | 1,414 | 1,427 | 1,439 | 1,436 | 1,421 | 1,390 | 1,352 | 1,246 | -12.7% | (181) |
| Wyoming | 93,544 | 95,197 | 95,991 | 96,440 | 95,565 | 95,081 | 93,792 | 91,971 | 90,008 | -3.8% | (3,536) |
| Percent Change | - | 1.8% | 0.8% | 0.5% | -0.9% | -0.5% | -1.4% | -1.9% | -2.1% | - | - |

Source: Wyoming Department of Education



**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Education

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

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# Average Daily Membership in Schools, Cont.

## Average Daily Membership by School District (1/2 K Count) by School Year

| County | School District | Name | SY 90-91 | SY 91-92 | SY 92-93 | SY 93-94 | SY 94-95 | SY 95-96 | SY 96-97 | SY 97-98 | SY 98-99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **#1** | **Laramie** | **3,907** | **4,001** | **4,032** | **4,055** | **3,990** | **3,990** | **3,941** | **3,745** | **3,669** |
| Big Horn | #1 | Cowley | 641 | 681 | 722 | 701 | 743 | 766 | 781 | 813 | 798 |
| Big Horn | #2 | Lovell | 795 | 764 | 752 | 774 | 775 | 781 | 759 | 739 | 756 |
| Big Horn | #3 | Greybull | 519 | 508 | 522 | 508 | 523 | 540 | 526 | 545 | 516 |
| Big Horn | #4 | Basin | 393 | 389 | 365 | 415 | 424 | 411 | 395 | 376 | 353 |
| **Campbell** | **#1** | **Gillette** | **7,435** | **7,674** | **7,696** | **7,725** | **7,733** | **7,696** | **7,358** | **7,412** | **7,307** |
| Carbon | #1 | Rawlins | 2,402 | 2,307 | 2,287 | 2,221 | 2,133 | 2,124 | 2,096 | 1,954 | 1,916 |
| Carbon | #2 | Saratoga | 1,150 | 1,140 | 1,090 | 1,064 | 1,056 | 1,007 | 997 | 961 | 868 |
| **Converse** | **#1** | **Douglas** | **1,725** | **1,732** | **1,718** | **1,750** | **1,740** | **1,754** | **1,755** | **1,705** | **1,663** |
| **Converse** | **#2** | **Glenrock** | **824** | **866** | **904** | **906** | **874** | **859** | **866** | **868** | **835** |
| Crook | #1 | Sundance | 1,195 | 1,231 | 1,227 | 1,285 | 1,263 | 1,253 | 1,242 | 1,247 | 1,222 |
| **Fremont** | **#1** | **Lander** | **2,057** | **2,101** | **2,127** | **2,103** | **2,058** | **2,036** | **2,023** | **1,993** | **1,987** |
| **Fremont** | **#2** | **Dubois** | **304** | **312** | **343** | **348** | **327** | **332** | **310** | **289** | **298** |
| **Fremont** | **#6** | **Pavillion** | **394** | **405** | **412** | **413** | **422** | **398** | **402** | **404** | **400** |
| **Fremont** | **#14** | **Ethete** | **640** | **676** | **692** | **687** | **729** | **726** | **701** | **701** | **673** |
| **Fremont** | **#21** | **Ft. Washakie** | **254** | **265** | **301** | **310** | **279** | **260** | **265** | **259** | **264** |
| **Fremont** | **#24** | **Shoshoni** | **305** | **288** | **304** | **319** | **354** | **352** | **358** | **362** | **367** |
| **Fremont** | **#25** | **Riverton** | **2,923** | **2,871** | **2,916** | **2,885** | **2,806** | **2,823** | **2,781** | **2,706** | **2,626** |
| **Fremont** | **#38** | **Arapahoe** | **317** | **292** | **338** | **367** | **337** | **332** | **302** | **280** | **279** |
| Goshen | #1 | Torrington | 2,240 | 2,229 | 2,186 | 2,181 | 2,147 | 2,183 | 2,187 | 2,139 | 2,053 |
| **Hot Springs** | **#1** | **Thermopolis** | **935** | **914** | **918** | **892** | **845** | **831** | **877** | **870** | **830** |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Education*

# Average Daily Membership in Schools, Cont.

## Average Daily Membership by School District (1/2 K Count) by School Year, Cont.

| County | School District | Name | SY 90-91 | SY 91-92 | SY 92-93 | SY 93-94 | SY 94-95 | SY 95-96 | SY 96-97 | SY 97-98 | SY 98-99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Johnson** | **#1** | **Buffalo** | **1,210** | **1,237** | **1,256** | **1,240** | **1,251** | **1,273** | **1,305** | **1,282** | **1,284** |
| Laramie | #1 | Cheyenne | 12,518 | 12,970 | 13,147 | 13,265 | 13,227 | 13,236 | 13,106 | 12,976 | 12,880 |
| Laramie | #2 | Pine Bluffs | 736 | 774 | 827 | 880 | 905 | 945 | 983 | 974 | 968 |
| **Lincoln** | **#1** | **Kemmerer** | **1,135** | **1,109** | **1,082** | **1,090** | **1,016** | **970** | **933** | **918** | **871** |
| **Lincoln** | **#2** | **Afton** | **2,433** | **2,496** | **2,533** | **2,612** | **2,614** | **2,644** | **2,538** | **2,435** | **2,418** |
| Natrona | #1 | Casper | 12,064 | 12,353 | 12,442 | 12,523 | 12,338 | 12,239 | 12,150 | 12,012 | 11,663 |
| **Niobrara** | **#1** | **Lusk** | **458** | **469** | **488** | **478** | **462** | **483** | **473** | **473** | **455** |
| Park | #1 | Powell | 1,798 | 1,821 | 1,806 | 1,845 | 1,844 | 1,852 | 1,841 | 1,829 | 1,754 |
| Park | #6 | Cody | 2,425 | 2,419 | 2,421 | 2,504 | 2,591 | 2,614 | 2,605 | 2,530 | 2,479 |
| Park | #16 | Meeteetse | 188 | 160 | 177 | 180 | 171 | 162 | 167 | 152 | 159 |
| **Platte** | **#1** | **Wheatland** | **1,371** | **1,415** | **1,450** | **1,445** | **1,437** | **1,404** | **1,428** | **1,432** | **1,418** |
| **Platte** | **#2** | **Guernsey** | **312** | **313** | **301** | **291** | **281** | **257** | **241** | **241** | **245** |
| Sheridan | #1 | Ranchester | 750 | 781 | 819 | 861 | 897 | 896 | 881 | 874 | 885 |
| Sheridan | #2 | Sheridan | 3,584 | 3,611 | 3,583 | 3,531 | 3,461 | 3,398 | 3,317 | 3,255 | 3,238 |
| Sheridan | #3 | Clearmont | 100 | 105 | 95 | 94 | 90 | 96 | 89 | 99 | 100 |
| **Sublette** | **#1** | **Pinedale** | **553** | **574** | **579** | **625** | **639** | **629** | **612** | **606** | **607** |
| **Sublette** | **#9** | **Big Piney** | **622** | **617** | **602** | **639** | **654** | **647** | **630** | **637** | **627** |
| Sweetwater | #1 | Rock Springs | 5,657 | 5,781 | 5,828 | 5,777 | 5,591 | 5,497 | 5,224 | 5,107 | 4,962 |
| Sweetwater | #2 | Green River | 3,734 | 3,775 | 3,763 | 3,713 | 3,683 | 3,559 | 3,403 | 3,232 | 3,094 |
| **Teton** | **#1** | **Jackson** | **1,915** | **1,936** | **2,000** | **2,038** | **2,039** | **2,118** | **2,165** | **2,197** | **2,159** |
| Uinta | #1 | Evanston | 3,449 | 3,559 | 3,600 | 3,635 | 3,584 | 3,566 | 3,507 | 3,432 | 3,417 |
| Uinta | #4 | Mountain View | 905 | 924 | 977 | 907 | 959 | 921 | 891 | 845 | 766 |
| Uinta | #6 | Lyman | 1,061 | 1,086 | 1,101 | 1,081 | 1,008 | 978 | 961 | 895 | 899 |
| **Washakie** | **#1** | **Worland** | **1,663** | **1,715** | **1,700** | **1,696** | **1,669** | **1,678** | **1,711** | **1,680** | **1,601** |
| **Washakie** | **#2** | **Ten Sleep** | **119** | **134** | **135** | **143** | **152** | **148** | **141** | **138** | **142** |
| Weston | #1 | Newcastle | 1,074 | 1,063 | 1,074 | 1,089 | 1,089 | 1,087 | 1,046 | 1,027 | 954 |
| Weston | #7 | Upton | 353 | 350 | 353 | 349 | 347 | 333 | 344 | 325 | 293 |
| State Total | - | - | 93,544 | 95,197 | 95,991 | 96,440 | 95,565 | 95,081 | 93,792 | 91,971 | 90,008 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Education*

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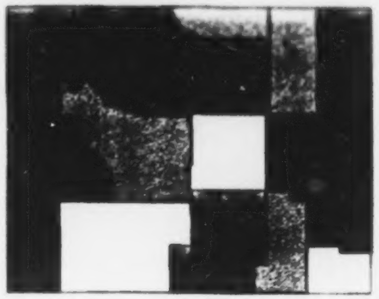
# Drop Out Incidences



> **"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."**
> **—Margaret Meade**

### DEFINITION

The number of students who leave school voluntarily before completion.

The count is also calculated into a rate based upon the number of students enrolled within the grades of 7-12.

### WYOMING

The number of drop outs during SY 98-99 declined significantly by 404 from the experience of SY 97-98 when the reported number was 2,039.

This resulted in a decline of 3.5 percent down from 4.3 percent a year ago. Teens who drop out of school are at a significant disadvantage as they head into adulthood.

Their lack of basic skills, disconnection to community and the job market places drop outs at a greater risk for teen parenting, poverty and involvement with crime.

Males made up the majority of drop outs during SY 98-99, equaling 57 percent (925) while female drop outs account for 43 percent of all (710).

The counties with the most drop outs were: Natrona (326), Sweetwater (219), Laramie (213), Fremont (154) and Campbell (103). All of these counties show a decline from school year 97-98 count of drop outs.

Several school districts in SY 98-99 experienced an incline in the drop out rate even thought the overall number has declined since SY 97-98.

The districts that saw significant increases in their drop out rates are: Riverton, Lovell, Kemmerer, Afton, Powell, Guernsey and Evanston.

On the other hand, several school districts saw a significant decline in their drop out rates, such as: Laramie, Gillette, Sundance, Lander, Ethete, Casper, Lusk, Cody, Wheatland, Sheridan, Pinedale, Rock Springs, Green River, Jackson, Worland and Newcastle.

The districts that had Alternate High Schools during SY 98-99 are: Laramie, Gillette, Sundance, Lander, Cheyenne, Sheridan, Rock Springs and Jackson.

These school districts have reduced their drop out rate by supplying options to students who do not achieve high school completion under traditional systems.

### NATIONALLY

In 1997, Hispanics had a higher drop out rate (10 percent) than white (4 percent) or blacks (5 percent).

High school graduates earn substantially more than persons who leave high school without graduating. In 1997, the high school completion rate was 86 percent.

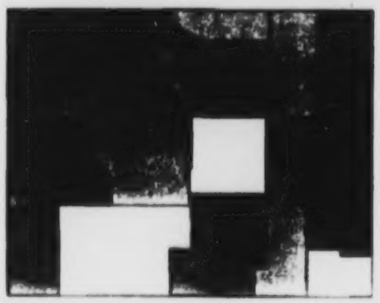
Most students receive a high school diploma rather than an equivalent credential (77 percent versus 9 percent, respectively), though the equivalency credential has become more common in recent years. College attendance and receipt of a bachelor's degree increase employment opportunities and income potential.

# Drop Out Incidences, Cont.

## Drop Out Count by County by Gender

| | SY 94-95 | | | SY 95-96 | | | SY 96-97 | | | SY 97-98 | | | CY 98-99 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Albany** | **53** | **39** | **92** | **20** | **14** | **34** | **69** | **42** | **111** | **43** | **38** | **81** | **21** | **31** | **52** |
| Big Horn | 20 | 7 | 27 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 30 | 22 | 52 |
| **Campbell** | **33** | **31** | **64** | **58** | **39** | **97** | **69** | **58** | **127** | **75** | **63** | **138** | **65** | **38** | **103** |
| Carbon | 66 | 42 | 108 | 46 | 30 | 76 | 30 | 23 | 53 | 35 | 43 | 78 | 32 | 35 | 67 |
| **Converse** | **12** | **11** | **23** | **12** | **11** | **23** | **10** | **7** | **17** | **21** | **8** | **29** | **10** | **13** | **23** |
| Crook | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Fremont** | **147** | **119** | **266** | **97** | **93** | **190** | **79** | **81** | **160** | **101** | **83** | **184** | [illegible] | [illegible] | **154** |
| Goshen | 6 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 20 | 14 | 34 |
| **Hot Springs** | **18** | **6** | **24** | **19** | **12** | **31** | **15** | **12** | **27** | **10** | **8** | **18** | **7** | [illegible] | **14** |
| Johnson | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| **Laramie** | **159** | **88** | **247** | **102** | **79** | **181** | **124** | **78** | **202** | **127** | **91** | **218** | **125** | [illegible] | **213** |
| Lincoln | 23 | 15 | 38 | 24 | 21 | 45 | 16 | 23 | 39 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 54 |
| **Natrona** | **222** | **173** | **395** | **224** | **163** | **378** | **289** | **230** | [illegible] | **275** | **219** | **494** | [illegible] | [illegible] | **326** |
| Niobrara | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| **Park** | **39** | **22** | **61** | **60** | **31** | **91** | **53** | **22** | **75** | **43** | **44** | **87** | [illegible] | [illegible] | **64** |
| Platte | 13 | 12 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 15 | 11 | 26 |
| **Sheridan** | **84** | **53** | **137** | **63** | **42** | **105** | **57** | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | **61** | [illegible] | [illegible] | **67** |
| Sublette | 6 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| **Sweetwater** | **186** | **159** | **345** | **144** | **119** | **263** | **167** | **105** | **272** | **155** | **142** | **297** | [illegible] | [illegible] | **219** |
| Teton | 10 | 9 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 31 | 19 | 50 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| **Uinta** | **68** | **50** | **118** | **67** | **47** | **114** | **47** | **30** | **72** | **36** | **30** | **66** | **134** | [illegible] | **219** |
| Washakie | 12 | 11 | 23 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 37 | 18 | 55 | 24 | 11 | 35 |
| **Weston** | **10** | **7** | **17** | **9** | **8** | **17** | **10** | **15** | [illegible] | **13** | **9** | **22** | **4** | **5** | **9** |
| Total by Gender | 1,198 | 868 | | 1,033 | 773 | | 1,141 | 854 | | 1,131 | 908 | | 925 | 710 | |
| **Grand Total** | | | **2,066** | | | **1,806** | | | **1,995** | | | **2,039** | | | **1,760** |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Education*



**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Education

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

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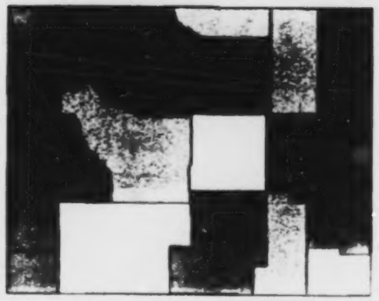
# Drop Out Incidences, Cont.



## Drop Out Rate by School District 7-12 Grades

| County | School District | Name | 90-91 | 91-92 | 92-93 | 93-94 | 94-95 | 95-96 | 96-97 | 97-98 | 98-99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albany** | **#1** | **Laramie** | **4.3%** | **4.7%** | **3.6%** | **6.3%** | **4.7%** | **1.9%** | **5.5%** | **4.2%** | **2.7%** |
| Big Horn | #1 | Cowley | 1.4% | 4.2% | 5.7% | 5.6% | 2.7% | 2.0% | 2.7% | 1.3% | 4.3% |
| Big Horn | #2 | Lovell | 0.6% | 2.3% | 1.7% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 3.0% | 4.2% | 6.2% |
| Big Horn | #3 | Greybull | 2.0% | 2.4% | 4.8% | 4.2% | 2.0% | 2.3% | 2.7% | 2.3% | 3.4% |
| Big Horn | #4 | Basin | 0.5% | 1.5% | 0.5% | 2.2% | 1.3% | 0.4% | 2.5% | 1.4% | 0.5% |
| **Campbell** | **#1** | **Gillette** | **3.9%** | **2.0%** | **2.6%** | **3.8%** | **1.7%** | **2.6%** | **3.3%** | **3.6%** | **2.7%** |
| Carbon | #1 | Rawlins | 5.0% | 6.3% | 5.1% | 8.6% | 7.9% | 5.5% | 3.8% | 6.0% | 5.4% |
| Carbon | #2 | Saratoga | 0.6% | 1.1% | 2.3% | 1.4% | 3.3% | 2.8% | 2.0% | 2.4% | 2.4% |
| **Converse** | **#1** | **Douglas** | **2.4%** | **2.1%** | **2.3%** | **2.5%** | **1.9%** | **1.6%** | **1.3%** | **2.3%** | **2.1%** |
| **Converse** | **#2** | **Glenrock** | **2.2%** | **1.8%** | **2.7%** | **1.9%** | **1.7%** | **2.1%** | **1.2%** | **2.1%** | **1.2%** |
| Crook | #1 | Sundance | 1.9% | 1.6% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 1.5% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 0.1% |
| **Fremont** | **#1** | **Lander** | **8.2%** | **6.3%** | **6.2%** | **6.6%** | **8.9%** | **4.8%** | **4.2%** | **2.9%** | **2.5%** |
| **Fremont** | **#2** | **Dubois** | **0.7%** | **0.0%** | **0.6%** | **2.4%** | **0.6%** | **0.6%** | **1.3%** | **1.2%** | **1.9%** |
| **Fremont** | **#6** | **Pavillion** | **4.5%** | **8.0%** | **3.2%** | **3.1%** | **4.9%** | **3.3%** | **2.5%** | **2.8%** | **2.8%** |
| **Fremont** | **#14** | **Ethete** | **11.4%** | **10.9%** | **7.6%** | **8.4%** | **11.5%** | **10.0%** | **11.8%** | **15.1%** | **11.3%** |
| **Fremont** | **#21** | **Ft. Washakie** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Fremont** | **#24** | **Shoshoni** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** | **1.8%** | **2.7%** | **1.6%** | **1.0%** | **1.4%** | **1.3%** |
| **Fremont** | **#25** | **Riverton** | **2.3%** | **3.3%** | **5.3%** | **5.8%** | **7.8%** | **6.3%** | **4.4%** | **5.0%** | **7.6%** |
| **Fremont** | **#38** | **Arapahoe** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goshen | #1 | Torrington | 2.4% | 3.3% | 2.3% | 4.0% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 3.5% | 2.9% | 3.3% |
| **Hot Springs** | **#1** | **Thermopolis** | **0.9%** | **2.9%** | **3.8%** | **5.4%** | **5.5%** | **7.3%** | **5.8%** | **4.0%** | **3.2%** |
| Johnson | #1 | Buffalo | 0.9% | 1.4% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 2.3% |
| **Laramie** | **#1** | **Cheyenne** | **4.9%** | **3.6%** | **3.7%** | **3.5%** | **4.0%** | **2.9%** | **3.2%** | **3.4%** | **3.3%** |
| **Laramie** | **#2** | **Pine Bluffs** | **1.4%** | **0.8%** | **2.6%** | **2.0%** | **0.4%** | **0.6%** | **0.2%** | **0.2%** | **1.4%** |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Education*

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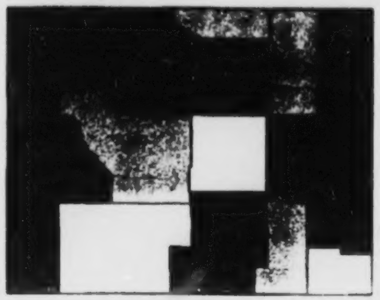
# Drop Out Incidences, Cont.



## Drop Out Rate by School District 7-12 Grades, Cont.

| County | School District | Name | 90-91 | 91-92 | 92-93 | 93-94 | 94-95 | 95-96 | 96-97 | 97-98 | 98-99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lincoln** | **#1** | **Kemmerer** | **1.5%** | **1.1%** | **2.2%** | **4.0%** | **3.9%** | **2.5%** | **2.0%** | **2.2%** | **4.2%** |
| **Lincoln** | **#2** | **Afton** | **1.4%** | **1.9%** | **1.7%** | **1.2%** | **1.2%** | **2.3%** | **2.2%** | **1.5%** | **2.6%** |
| Natrona | #1 | Casper | 2.7% | 3.5% | 5.2% | 5.3% | 6.4% | 6.3% | 8.6% | 8.0% | 5.5% |
| **Niobrara** | **#1** | **Lusk** | **1.4%** | **1.3%** | **1.7%** | **3.7%** | **0.9%** | **2.8%** | **0.8%** | **2.8%** | **0.8%** |
| Park | #1 | Powell | 2.8% | 4.2% | 4.6% | 4.3% | 3.8% | 1.9% | 3.2% | 2.0% | 3.2% |
| Park | #6 | Cody | 1.7% | 2.3% | 2.7% | 1.2% | 2.2% | 5.5% | 3.3% | 5.2% | 2.0% |
| Park | #16 | Meeteetse | 1.2% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Platte** | **#1** | **Wheatland** | **2.7%** | **1.9%** | **3.6%** | **2.0%** | **3.5%** | **3.4%** | **3.1%** | **3.9%** | **2.8%** |
| **Platte** | **#2** | **Guernsey** | **1.2%** | **0.6%** | **0.6%** | **0.7%** | **0.0%** | **0.7%** | **1.5%** | **2.3%** | **3.7%** |
| Sheridan | #1 | Ranchester | 1.4% | 2.4% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 3.6% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 1.7% | 1.3% |
| Sheridan | #2 | Sheridan | 5.4% | 5.0% | 5.4% | 6.5% | 6.5% | 5.1% | 4.0% | 4.1% | 3.6% |
| Sheridan | #3 | Clearmont | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 4.5% | 6.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Sublette** | **#1** | **Pinedale** | **0.0%** | **2.2%** | **0.7%** | **2.0%** | **2.0%** | **2.3%** | **1.4%** | **1.2%** | **0.7%** |
| **Sublette** | **#9** | **Big Piney** | **1.5%** | **4.5%** | **3.3%** | **3.6%** | **1.5%** | **0.6%** | **1.2%** | **1.2%** | **1.3%** |
| Sweetwater | #1 | Rock Springs | 4.4% | 6.0% | 4.4% | 6.3% | 8.0% | 5.0% | 6.0% | 6.6% | 5.2% |
| Sweetwater | #2 | Green River | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 4.9% | 6.0% | 6.4% | 5.8% | 6.9% | 5.0% |
| **Teton** | **#1** | **Jackson** | **0.7%** | **2.8%** | **2.9%** | **3.3%** | **2.1%** | **2.9%** | **4.3%** | **4.7%** | **1.3%** |
| Uinta | #1 | Evanston | 4.5% | 4.2% | 4.4% | 4.2% | 5.3% | 5.4% | 2.9% | 3.1% | 4.6% |
| Uinta | #4 | Mountain View | 4.0% | 4.9% | 6.5% | 5.5% | 3.7% | 1.7% | 3.4% | 2.2% | 1.6% |
| Uinta | #6 | Lyman | 1.1% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 2.3% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 0.6% | 1.9% |
| **Washakie** | **#1** | **Worland** | **2.4%** | **3.2%** | **2.4%** | **3.5%** | **2.6%** | **3.7%** | **3.0%** | **6.5%** | **4.4%** |
| **Washakie** | **#2** | **Ten Sleep** | **0.0%** | **3.2%** | **1.7%** | **0.0%** | **1.6%** | **1.4%** | **2.6%** | **0.0%** | **0.0%** |
| Weston | #1 | Newcastle | 3.4% | 2.1% | 1.0% | 1.7% | 2.9% | 3.0% | 3.9% | 3.6% | 1.7% |
| Weston | #7 | Upton | 0.6% | 2.3% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 6% | 1.1% | 0.0% |
| **State Drop Out Rate** | **-** | **-** | **3.4%** | **3.5%** | **3.6%** | **4.3%** | **4.4%** | **3.8%** | **4.2%** | **4.3%** | **3.5%** |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Education*

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# Drop Out Incidences, Cont.

## Number of Drop Outs by Gender by School District

| | | | SY 94-95 | | | SY 95-96 | | | SY 96-97 | | | SY 97-98 | | | SY 98-99 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | School District | Name | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Albany | #1 | Laramie | 53 | 39 | 92 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 69 | 42 | 111 | 43 | 38 | 81 | 21 | 31 | 52 |
| Big Horn | #1 | Cowley | 6 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Big Horn | #2 | Lovell | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| Big Horn | #3 | Greybull | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Big Horn | #4 | Basin | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Campbell | #1 | Gillette | 33 | 31 | 64 | 58 | 39 | 97 | 69 | 58 | 127 | 75 | 63 | 138 | 65 | 38 | 103 |
| Carbon | #1 | Rawlins | 52 | 39 | 91 | 39 | 23 | 62 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 27 | 39 | 55 | 26 | 30 | 56 |
| Carbon | #2 | Saratoga | 14 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Converse | #1 | Douglas | 8 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| Converse | #2 | Glenrock | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Crook | #1 | Sundance | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Fremont | #1 | Lander | 53 | 39 | 92 | 22 | 27 | 49 | 20 | 23 | 43 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 15 | 13 | 28 |
| Fremont | #2 | Dubois | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Fremont | #6 | Pavillion | 6 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Fremont | #14 | Ethete | 0 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 16 | 22 | 38 | 25 | 21 | 46 | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| Fremont | #21 | Ft. Washakie | 18 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fremont | #24 | Shoshoni | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Fremont | #25 | Riverton | 3 | 54 | 57 | 57 | 41 | 98 | 35 | 33 | 68 | 52 | 23 | 75 | 49 | 31 | 80 |
| Fremont | #38 | Arapahoe | 66 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Goshen | #1 | Torrington | 6 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 20 | 14 | 34 |
| Hot Springs | #1 | Thermopolis | 18 | 6 | 24 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Johnson | #1 | Buffalo | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Laramie | #1 | Cheyenne | 157 | 88 | 245 | 100 | 78 | 178 | 123 | 78 | 201 | 126 | 91 | 217 | 121 | 85 | 206 |
| Laramie | #2 | Pine Bluffs | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Lincoln | #1 | Kemmerer | 9 | 12 | 21 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Lincoln | #2 | Afton | 14 | 3 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 16 | 4 | 19 | 15 | 19 | 34 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Education*

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# Drop Out Incidences, Cont.

## Number of Drop Outs by Gender by School District, Cont.

| | | | SY 94-95 | | | SY 95-96 | | | SY 96-97 | | | SY 97-98 | | | SY 98-99 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | School District | Name | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Natrona | #1 | Casper | 222 | 173 | 395 | 224 | 163 | 387 | 289 | 239 | 528 | 276 | 219 | 494 | 185 | 141 | 326 |
| Niobrara | #1 | Lusk | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Park | #1 | Powell | 22 | 11 | 33 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 22 | 7 | 29 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| Park | #6 | Cody | 16 | 11 | 27 | 44 | 29 | 73 | 29 | 15 | 44 | 33 | 36 | 69 | 15 | 11 | 26 |
| Park | #16 | Meeteetse | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Platte | #1 | Wheatland | 13 | 12 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Platte | #2 | Guernsey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Sheridan | #1 | Ranchester | 9 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Sheridan | #2 | Sheridan | 74 | 45 | 119 | 55 | 39 | 94 | 53 | 20 | 73 | 39 | 34 | 73 | 28 | 33 | 61 |
| Sheridan | #3 | Clearmont | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sublette | #1 | Pinedale | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Sublette | #9 | Big Piney | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Sweetwater | #1 | Rock Springs | 133 | 99 | 232 | 80 | 64 | 144 | 105 | 62 | 167 | 90 | 84 | 174 | 75 | 59 | 133 |
| Sweetwater | #2 | Green River | 53 | 60 | 113 | 64 | 55 | 119 | 62 | 43 | 105 | 65 | 58 | 123 | 49 | 37 | 86 |
| Teton | #1 | Jackson | 10 | 9 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 31 | 19 | 50 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Uinta | #1 | Evanston | 52 | 36 | 88 | 60 | 37 | 97 | 28 | 24 | 52 | 29 | 24 | 53 | 45 | 33 | 78 |
| Uinta | #4 | Mountain View | 7 | 10 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Uinta | #6 | Lyman | 9 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Washakie | #1 | Worland | 11 | 11 | 22 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 37 | 18 | 55 | 24 | 11 | 35 |
| Washakie | #2 | Ten Sleep | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weston | #1 | Newcastle | 9 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Weston | #7 | Upton | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| State Total | - | - | 1,198 | 868 | 2,066 | 1,033 | 773 | 1,806 | 1,141 | 854 | 1,995 | 1,131 | 908 | 2,039 | 926 | 710 | 1,635 |
| State Drop Out Rate | | - | 4.6% | 3.6% | 4.3% | 4.2% | 3.2% | 3.7% | 4.6% | 3.5% | 4.1% | 4.6% | 3.9% | 4.2% | - | - | - |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Education*

# 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance

> **"Nothing we do is insignificant."**
> —Eleanor Roosevelt

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to measure the extent to which our nation's youth engage in six major categories of health risk-taking behaviors.

Those categories are unintentional and intentional injuries; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and unintended pregnancy; poor dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity.

In Wyoming, 1,619 high school students in 40 public schools responded to the 1999 survey for which these statistics originate.

In addition, 1,481 middle school (grades 6-8) students in 39 public schools responded to the survey.

The results of the high school survey were sufficient to allow the results to be generalized to the entire Wyoming high school population.

Unfortunately, 6th-grade participation was insufficient; thus the middle school results are representative of only those students who were surveyed.

The 1999 YRBS summary was produced to provide a brief overview of the high school and middle school YRBS results. A full, detailed YRBS report can be found at the Wyoming Department of Education's website at www.k12.wy.us or call (307) 777-5315 for additional hard copies.

**Of the Wyoming Middle School Students Surveyed...**

- ◆ 21% never or rarely wore a seatbelt.
- ◆ 77% never or rarely wore a helmet while riding a bike.
- ◆ 81% never or rarely wore a helmet while riding a skateboard.
- ◆ 58% had been in a physical fight.
- ◆ 19% had sniffed or inhaled toxic substances to get high.
- ◆ 49% rode in a car being driven by someone who had been drinking.
- ◆ 57% reported having at least one drink of alcohol.
- ◆ 51% have tried cigarettes.
- ◆ 25% have seriously considered attempting suicide.
- ◆ 19% have tried marijuana.
- ◆ 28% described themselves as overweight.
- ◆ 51% of females were trying to lose weight.
- ◆ 17% reported having had sex.
- ◆ 18% had never been taught about HIV/AIDS.

**Of the Wyoming High School Students Surveyed...**

- ◆ 24% never or rarely wore a seatbelt.
- ◆ 23% drove a car while drinking alcohol.
- ◆ 82% reported having at least one drink of alcohol.
- ◆ 55% were current alcohol users.
- ◆ 40% have done binge drinking.
- ◆ 69% have tried cigarettes.
- ◆ 29% of males were current smokeless tobacco users.
- ◆ 17% have seriously considered attempted suicide.
- ◆ 43% have tried marijuana.
- ◆ 13% reported having used methamphetamines at least once.
- ◆ 28% described themselves as overweight.
- ◆ 61% of females are trying to lose weight.
- ◆ 48% reported having had sex.

The summary of the 1997 and 1999 High School YRBS Findings related to Wyoming schools demonstrated in 1997 11.8 percent of students carried a weapon on school property compared to 13.1 percent in 1999.

In 1997, 8.1 percent of students felt they had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property compared to 7.3 percent in 1999.

In 1997 12.9 percent of students had been in a physical fight. In 1999, 14 percent of students were in a physical fight.

In 1997, 20.3 percent of student had been offered an illegal drug compared to 31.5 percent in 1999.

Students in 1997 reported a 4.7 percent of marijuana use which increase to 8 percent in 1999.

# 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, Cont.

The National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors the same six categories as does the Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

The YRBSS includes a national school-based survey conducted by CDC as well as state, territorial and local school-based surveys conducted by education and health agencies.

Included in the 1999 YRBSS are 33 state surveys and 16 local surveys conducted among high school students during February through May 1999.

YRBSS data are already being used by health and education officials at national, state and local levels to analyze and improve policies and programs to reduce priority health-risk behaviors among youth.

YRBSS is an important national data source for monitoring levels and change in adolescent health. However, measures from then YRBSS will not necessarily yield the same estimated prevalence of risk behavior as other surveys do, given differences in samples, questionnaire details and survey administration.

For example, the YRBSS is administered in school; other studies suggest that in-school surveys tend to obtain higher estimates of adolescent risk taking than household surveys. In addition, normal sampling variance and measurement error are likely to result in some differences between surveys. While the findings of this study should not be expected to precisely match estimates from other samples, YRBSS provides an internally consistent source of data on a range of adolescent risk behaviors for examination of changes over time.

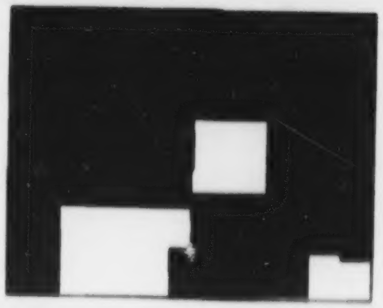
The YRBSS data are also being used to measure progress toward achieving 16 national health objectives for 2010 and three of the 10 leading health indicators. For more information, visit the CDC on the web at www.cdc.gov or call (202) 512-1800.

**Of the United States Students (Grades 9-12) Surveyed...**

- 16.4% had rarely or never worn a seat belt.
- 33.1% had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.
- 17.3% had carried a weapon during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- 50.0% had drunk alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- 26.7% had used marijuana during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- 7.8% had attempted suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey.
- 49.9% of high school students had had sexual intercourse.
- 42.0% of sexually active students had not used a condom at last sexual encounter.
- 1.8% have ever injected an illegal drug.
- 34.8% of high school students had smoked cigarettes.
- 16.0% of high school students were at risk for becoming overweight.
- 70.9% did not attend physical activity class daily.

The YRBS sets definitions of youth risk behaviors that states follow in conducting their own surveys. These definitions include:

- Regular alcohol use—had a drink on three or more days during the past 30 days.
- Regular binge drinking—had five or more drinks within a couple of hours on three or more days during the past 30 days.
- Regular tobacco use—smoked a cigarette daily during the past 30 days.
- Marijuana use—smoked marijuana at least once during the past 30 days.
- Cocaine use—used cocaine or crack at least once during the past 30 days.
- Physical fighting—was in a physical fight at least once during the past 12 months.
- Weapon carrying—carried a gun, knife or other weapon at least once during the past 30 days.
- Suicidal thoughts—seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months.
- Suicide attempt—attempted suicide in the past 12 months.
- Sexual intercourse—ever had sexual intercourse.



**Sources of Data**

Wyoming 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth—1999

# Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities

> **"It is far easier to build strong children than to repair broken men."**
> **—Frederick Douglas**

## DEFINITION

The number of children served by the developmental disability child centers.

## WYOMING

In Wyoming, 2038 children, ages birth to five years, with a developmental disability were served by local agencies through contracts with the Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities during 2000.

According to the Wyoming Developmental Preschool Fact Sheet, research consistently demonstrates that children served from birth through five during a time when 75 percent of their lifetime brain development is occurring have a significantly higher rate of success in school.

Services provided to children with delay during the preschool years greatly reduces if not eliminates ongoing problems that would need to be addressed at greater cost in public school.

A sample survey of Wyoming's Developmental Preschools reports that 25 percent of children provided with early intervention services "graduate" from the program and no longer require special education in the school system.

The state of Wyoming is currently required to provide 100 percent of the approved cost of serving eligible children once they reach the public school. In Wyoming a network of 14 Regional Developmental Preschool Programs are available to provide Early Intervention Services.

Each Developmental Preschool is a private non-profit organization administered by a local board of directors.

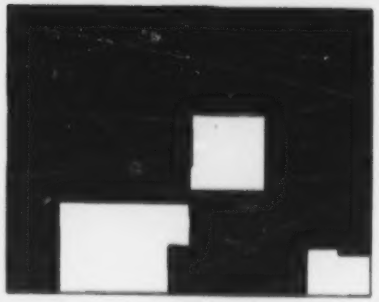
This network makes up the Wyoming Developmental Preschool Director's Association.

The Regional Programs provide a range of services from screening and referral, to pediatric speech and physical therapy, for eligible children from birth through age five. These services are at no cost to the family.

Early Intervention services may include but are not limited to:

Vision Services; Service Coordination (birth to three years); Nutrition (birth to three years); Family Education; Social Work Services; Occupational Therapy; Physical Therapy; Psychological Services; Special Instruction and Speech and Audiology.

Other Early Intervention Services may also include but are not limited to: Transportation; Assistive Technology; Screening and Assessment; Medical Services for Diagnostic/Evaluation purposes; Health Services necessary to enable the child to benefit from other Early Intervention Services; and other services required by Federal Law.



**Region Identification for Table:**

1. Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Washakie
2. Johnson, Sheridan
3. Crook, Weston
4. Sublette, Teton
5. Lincoln, Uinta
6. Fremont
7. Sweetwater
8. Carbon
9. Natrona
10. Converse, Goshen, Niobrara, Platte
11. Albany
12. Laramie
13. Campbell
14. Wind River Reservation

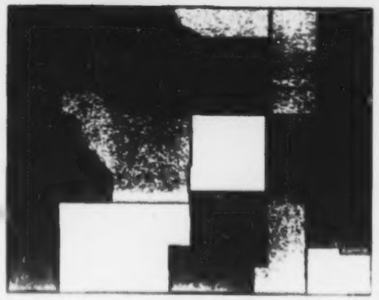
**Sources of Data**

Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities

Wyoming Developmental Preschool Director's Association

Wyoming Children's Action Alliance

# Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities, Cont.



## Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities

| | May-97 | | | May-98 | | | May-99 | | | May-00 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region | 0-2 Years | 3-5 Years | Total | 0-2 Years | 3-5 Years | Total | 0-2 Years | 3-5 Years | Total | 0-2 Years | 3-5 Years | Total |
| 1 | 26 | 124 | 150 | 26 | 134 | 160 | 22 | 116 | 138 | 50 | 154 | 204 |
| 2 | 12 | 67 | 79 | 12 | 74 | 86 | 13 | 87 | 100 | 14 | 83 | 97 |
| 3 | 9 | 49 | 58 | 9 | 49 | 58 | 13 | 55 | 68 | 18 | 58 | 76 |
| 4 | 21 | 59 | 80 | 29 | 69 | 98 | 33 | 70 | 103 | 39 | 59 | 98 |
| 5 | 35 | 144 | 179 | 28 | 119 | 147 | 36 | 115 | 151 | 46 | 139 | 185 |
| 6 | 54 | 140 | 194 | 53 | 131 | 184 | 44 | 146 | 190 | 50 | 153 | 203 |
| 7 | 38 | 142 | 180 | 31 | 140 | 171 | 25 | 147 | 172 | 27 | 149 | 186 |
| 8 | 20 | 80 | 100 | 21 | 83 | 104 | 15 | 104 | 119 | 20 | 105 | 125 |
| 9 | 49 | 123 | 172 | 56 | 127 | 183 | 45 | 137 | 182 | 54 | 124 | 178 |
| 10 | 49 | 136 | 185 | 42 | 149 | 191 | 43 | 147 | 190 | 44 | 148 | 192 |
| 11 | 19 | 53 | 72 | 29 | 54 | 83 | 24 | 65 | 89 | 27 | 58 | 85 |
| 12 | 43 | 158 | 201 | 41 | 179 | 220 | 46 | 202 | 248 | 53 | 194 | 247 |
| 13 | 19 | 76 | 95 | 19 | 86 | 105 | 20 | 93 | 113 | 19 | 87 | 106 |
| 14 | 14 | 63 | 77 | 19 | 44 | 63 | 19 | 52 | 69 | 17 | 49 | 66 |
| Total | 408 | 1,414 | 1,822 | 415 | 1,438 | 1,853 | 396 | 1,536 | 1,932 | 478 | 1,560 | 2,038 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities*

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# Licensed Child Care Facilities

> **"Investing in quality child care pays off because it boosts child development and gives parents peace of mind while they work."**
>
> **—Nancy Scouyers**

### DEFINITION

The number of facilities and number of available arrangements for children in child care.

Three types of licensed child care are contained with these data:

(1) Family Child Care Home—a facility in which care is provided for three, but no more than six unrelated children for part of a day in a home setting;

(2) Group Child Care Center—a facility where 12 or more children are cared for on a regular basis; and

(3) Group Child Care Home—a facility in which care is provided in a home setting for seven, but no more than 11 children.

Licensed care is a method of ensuring responsible, safe and developmentally sound child care practices are provided.

Parents rely on the licensing standards to assist them in acquiring the best and most reliable care for their children while they work.

### WYOMING

Since 1996 there has been a decline in the number of certified child care facilities.

This decline limits the number of openings for children requiring care while parents/guardians are working or attending school.

In June 2000, there were 841 certified child care facilities in the state supplying care for up to 16,220 children.

There has been a significant decline in licensed care since 1996 when 1,073 certified facilities supplied care for up to 18,244 children.

Overall, the state now has 232 fewer licensed child care businesses and a reduction of 2,024 licensed care slots than it did in 1996.

Child care facility certification has been a very active policy issue over the past few years.

Providers and parents have participated in discussions with the Department of Family Services and the legislature through a citizen taskforce.

### NATIONALLY

The child care needs of American families have been increasing over the past several decades as mothers have moved into the labor force in ever greater numbers.

This move has forced many parents to search for child care, and in desperate efforts, obtain care that is licensed or unlicensed.

Child care that is reliable and of high quality is especially important for infants and preschoolers.

Yet, the quality of care varies substantially in the United States.

Research has clearly demonstrated that child care quality can have substantial impacts on the development of a young child's personality, cognitive skills, social skills and well-being.

In 1965, only 8 percent of mothers working full-time chose day care centers and preschools for child care. By 1994, 34 percent did so.

Similarly, for children whose mothers worked part-time, use of child care centers and preschools increased from 3 percent in 1965 to 22 percent in 1994.

For children of full-time working mothers, care in a nonrelative's home ranged from 25 to 27 percent between 1977 and 1988, then declined to 18 percent by 1994.

Similarly, for children whose mothers worked part-time, care in a nonrelative's home peaked at 21 percent in 1986 and has since declined to 10 percent.

Children of full-time working mothers cared for at home by either relatives or nonrelatives was 26 percent in 1994, compared with 21 percent in 1988 and 47 percent in 1965.

Children of part-time working mothers cared for at home was 45 percent in 1994. This is compared with 40 percent in 1984-1985 and 47 percent in 1965.

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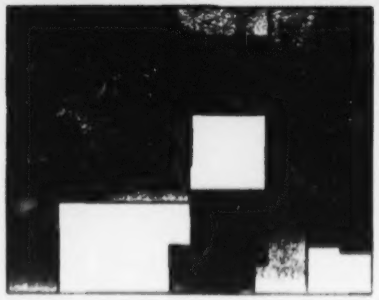
# Licensed Child Care Facilities, Cont.

## Licensed Day Care Facilities

| | FY 1996 | | FY 1997 | | FY 1998 | | FY 1999 | | FY 2000 | | FY 96 to FY 00 Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Facilities** | **Capacity** | **Facilities** | **Capacity** | **Facilities** | **Capacity** | **Facilities** | **Capacity** | **Facilities** | **Capacity** | **Facilities** | **Capacity** |
| Albany | 49 | 1,483 | 38 | 1,339 | 51 | 1,502 | 52 | 1,319 | 43 | 1,238 | (6) | (245) |
| Big Horn | 29 | 316 | 36 | 360 | 25 | 267 | 25 | 266 | 22 | 259 | (7) | (57) |
| Campbell | 65 | 952 | 53 | 779 | 60 | 843 | 53 | 797 | 55 | 888 | (10) | (64) |
| Carbon | 36 | 541 | 31 | 501 | 34 | 535 | 33 | 529 | 31 | 491 | (5) | (50) |
| Converse | 32 | 490 | 27 | 508 | 23 | 496 | 25 | 606 | 22 | 596 | (10) | 106 |
| Crook | 10 | 127 | 11 | 140 | 10 | 131 | 9 | 125 | 7 | 108 | (3) | (19) |
| Fremont | 60 | 961 | 52 | 922 | 50 | 1,005 | 52 | 1,010 | 53 | 1,006 | (7) | 45 |
| Goshen | 23 | 467 | 21 | 463 | 21 | 484 | 22 | 480 | 21 | 435 | (2) | (32) |
| Hot Springs | 13 | 183 | 13 | 148 | 11 | 140 | 10 | 129 | 12 | 138 | (1) | (45) |
| Johnson | 13 | 204 | 10 | 185 | 14 | 224 | 11 | 195 | 12 | 202 | (1) | (3) |
| Laramie | 195 | 3,957 | 186 | 3,536 | 158 | 3,589 | 159 | 3,565 | 129 | 3,224 | (66) | (733) |
| Lincoln | 35 | 448 | 31 | 453 | 29 | 442 | 27 | 411 | 30 | 403 | (5) | (45) |
| Natrona | 214 | 3,033 | 198 | 2,868 | 177 | 2,886 | 168 | 2,887 | 165 | 2,785 | (49) | (248) |
| Niobrara | 6 | 95 | 6 | 99 | 6 | 99 | 6 | 99 | 6 | 99 | - | 4 |
| Park | 73 | 1,130 | 63 | 993 | 59 | 904 | 57 | 913 | 58 | 796 | (15) | (334) |
| Platte | 12 | 283 | 13 | 294 | 15 | 327 | 13 | 312 | 14 | 313 | 2 | 30 |
| Sheridan | 55 | 951 | 54 | 929 | 43 | 859 | 39 | 833 | 38 | 849 | (17) | (102) |
| Sublette | 18 | 202 | 14 | 175 | 13 | 155 | 14 | 166 | 12 | 176 | (6) | (26) |
| Sweetwater | 49 | 805 | 44 | 829 | 38 | 771 | 37 | 772 | 34 | 712 | (15) | (93) |
| Teton | 24 | 596 | 19 | 549 | 24 | 470 | 23 | 535 | 22 | 483 | (2) | (113) |
| Uinta | 35 | 548 | 34 | 545 | 35 | 566 | 27 | 485 | 36 | 677 | 1 | 129 |
| Washakie | 17 | 278 | 17 | 312 | 12 | 180 | 17 | 266 | 14 | 200 | (3) | (78) |
| Weston | 10 | 193 | 9 | 186 | 7 | 159 | 6 | 153 | 5 | 142 | (5) | (51) |
| Wyoming | 1,073 | 18,244 | 980 | 17,113 | 915 | 17,034 | 885 | 16,853 | 841 | 16,220 | (232) | (2,024) |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services*



**Sources of Data**

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth—1999

Wyoming Department of Family Services

### Percent of Mothers who Work

| | |
|---|---|
| **Full-Time** | |
| 1965 | 8% |
| 1994 | 34% |
| **Part-Time** | |
| 1986 | 21% |
| 2000 | 10% |

# Poverty

> **"We live in a country dedicated to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And yet for millions of children and their families, their pursuits in life are limited to the bare essentials—food, shelter and safety."**
>
> **—Tamara Lucas Copeland**

## DEFINITION

Measurements of poverty includes people and families living below the Federal Poverty Line and those receiving economic assistance. This is not an all inclusive list of assistance programs.

## WYOMING

It is estimated that 136,273 children lived in Wyoming during 1995, accounting for 28 percent of the state's population.

In 1990, 14.1 percent of our children lived in poverty as did 9.3 percent of Wyoming families.

During June 1996, 8,584 children were receiving AFDC benefits. Of those students enrolled in schools, 27.4 percent qualified for the Free and Reduced Lunch school program during the 1996-1997 school year. This totals to 27,075 children.

In 1995 the Bureau of the Census estimated that 15.7 percent of Wyoming's children under the age of 18 lived in poverty. This estimate is an increase from 1993 when 14.9 percent of Wyoming's children lived in poverty.

## NATIONALLY

Being rasied in economically deprived circumstances can have far-reaching negative consequences for children.

Growing up at or near the poverty line ($16,895 for a family of four in 1999) means not only that a child has a much lower level of consumption than other children but also that he or she is more likely than a non-poor child to experience difficulties in school, to become a teen parent and, as an adult, to earn less and experience greater unemployment.

The effects of being raised in a family with income significantly below the poverty line are more damaging.

Between 1975 and 1993, the proportion of children living in extreme poverty, that is, at or below 50 percent of the poverty line, doubled from 5 percent in 1975 to 10 percent by 1993. By 1997, this percentage had dropped back to 8 percent.

Less dramatic but still striking, the proportion of children at or below 100 percent of the poverty line increased by 31 percent from 17 percent in 1975 to 22 percent by 1993 before dropping to 19 percent in 1997.

In contrast, the proportion of children living at or below 150 percent of the poverty line was about the same in 1997 (30 percent) as it was in 1975.

The proportion of children living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line in 1997 was 41 percent, compared with 43 percent in 1975.

The proportion of black and Hispanic children at or below 100 percent of the poverty line dropped significantly between 1996 and 1997 (from 40 percent to 37 percent for African American children and from 40 percent to 36 percent for Hispanic children).

In contrast, the proportion of white children dropped only slightly from 16 percent to 15 percent.

There was also a drop between 1996 and 1997 in the proportion of black and Hispanic children living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line (from 68 percent to 64 percent for black children and from 72 percent to 69 percent for Hispanic children). However, the proportion of Hispanic children living in extreme poverty (at or below 50 percent of the poverty line) increased between 1996 and 1997 from 14 percent to 16 percent.

A more detailed (but less current) look at poverty by race and Hispanic origin, using data from the Decennial Census, shows that the incidence of poverty is lowest by far for white children and highest for black and Native American children.

While the incidence of poverty grew noticeably between 1979 and 1989 for all groups, the difference between the groups remained stable: the poverty rate for white children was 12 percent in 1989; the poverty rate for Asian children was 17 percent in 1989, more than a third higher than for white children; the poverty rate for Hispanic children was 32 percent in 1989, a rate 2.6 times as high for white children; the poverty rate for American Indian

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# Poverty, Cont.

and Alaska Native children was 38 percent in 1989, slightly more than three times the poverty rate for white children; and the poverty rate for black children was 40 percent in 1989; slightly more than three times the poverty rate for white children.

Although statistics on Hispanics commonly group all Hispanics together, the incidence of poverty for Hispanic children varies substantially by their place of origin. The three most common places of origin for Hispanics are Mexico, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

According to the data for 1992 from a third source (the Panel Study of Income Dynamics), children of Cuban descent were substanially less likely than other Hispanic children to experience either poverty (16 percent for Cubans compared with 31 percent for all Hispanic children); however, children of Puerto Rico descent were substantially more likely than other Hispanic children to expericence poverty (45 percent) or extreme poverty (17 percent).

The chances of a child experiencing poverty are stongly influenced by the type of family in which he or she lives. Throughout the period from 1970 through 1997, about half of the children living in female-headed families were poor. In contrast, during the 1990s, only about 10 percent of children living in married-couple families were poor.

Recent research has demostrated a significant relationship between neighborhood quailty and the well-being of the children and youth who live in them. Even after controlling for relevant personal and family background characteristics, residence in a low-income neighborhood has been shown to have negative effects on early childhood development and to be associated with higher rates of dropping out of high school and teen parenthood.

Overall, in 1990, one in 20 American children lived in a very poor neighborhood—defined as a census tract in which 40 percent or more of the residents live in poor families. More than one in five children lived in neighborhoods in which 20 percent or more of the residents lived in poor families.

Black children were the most likely to live in very poor neighborhoods, followed by Hispanic children and —at a much lower rate—white children.

Almost 19 percent of black children lived in very poor neighborhoods, compared to 11.3 percent of Hispanic children and 1.2 percent of white children.

Children in single-parent families were much more likely to live in a very poor neighborhood than were children in two-parent families (12.5 percent versus 2.7 percent) More than one in six poor children (17.5 percent) lived in very poor neighborhoods, compared with 2.3 percent of non-poor children.

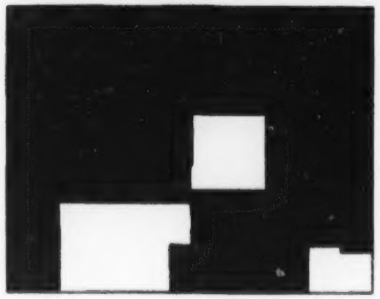
Median income of familes with children is a good starting point for assessing the economic well-being of children since it measures the ability of a family at the midpoint of the income distribution to purchase food, shelter, clothing, child care and other basic goods and services required to raise children.

However, median family income fails to capture important economic resources that may also be available to a family, such as employer-paid health benefits, Medicaid or Food Stamps; moreover, it says nothing about changes in the distribution of income across families. For a more complete picture of children's economic well-being, it is necessary to look at several measures of economic well-being.

Between 1975 and 1996, median income of all families with children (in constant 1997 dollars) fluctuated in a narrow range—never falling below $40,208 and never raising above $42,143. However, between 1996 and 1997, median income of all families with children increased by about 4 percent for $41,925 to $43,545, a statistically significant increase.

Throughout the period from 1975 through 1997, median income of mother-only families has never exceeded 35 percent of median income of two-parent families. In 1997, the median family income of mother-only families was $17,256, compared with $54,395 for married-couple families with children.

Between 1990 and 1997, median income of father-only families never exceeded 62 percent of median income of two-parent families. In 1997, median income of father-only families was $28,668.



Sources of Data

Bureau of the Census

Wyoming Department of Family Services

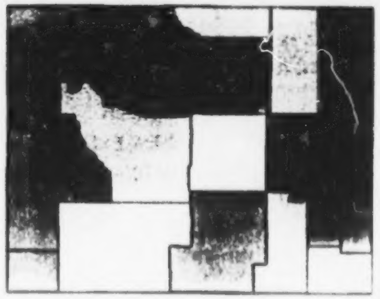
Wyoming Department of Education

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

# Poverty, Cont.

| | Total Population | Number of Children Under 19 | Number of Children Age 0-17 in Poverty | | Percent of Children Age 0-17 in Poverty | | Number of Children on POWER (AFDC) | | | | | Number of Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998 | 1998 | 1993 | 1995 | 1993 | 1995 | Jun-96 | Jun-97 | Jun-98 | Jun-99 | Jun-00 | 1999 |
| Albany | 29,185 | 6,436 | 1,053 | 1,110 | 16.5% | 18.2% | 434 | 203 | 63 | 27 | 22 | 1,139 |
| Big Horn | 11,380 | 3,323 | 547 | 581 | 17.1% | 18.3% | 73 | 27 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 1,012 |
| Campbell | 32,465 | 11,264 | 1,119 | 1,133 | 10.2% | 10.2% | 229 | 75 | 35 | 14 | 19 | 1,491 |
| Carbon | 15,575 | 4,348 | 622 | 682 | 13.3% | 15.4% | 227 | 56 | 30 | 20 | 20 | 795 |
| Converse | 12,337 | 3,881 | 543 | 568 | 14.6% | 15.0% | 210 | 63 | 18 | 27 | 8 | 732 |
| Crook | 5,829 | 1,752 | 218 | 219 | 12.4% | 12.6% | 25 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 322 |
| Fremont | 36,044 | 10,859 | 2,700 | 2,785 | 24.6% | 25.8% | 1,648 | 1,222 | 867 | 781 | 665 | 3,013 |
| Goshen | 12,886 | 3,447 | 846 | 884 | 24.8% | 26.8% | 320 | 124 | 52 | 35 | 21 | 842 |
| Hot Springs | 4,727 | 1,165 | 181 | 177 | 15.3% | 15.6% | 62 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 250 |
| Johnson | 6,824 | 1,706 | 272 | 257 | 16.2% | 15.5% | 65 | 24 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 281 |
| Laramie | 78,872 | 20,918 | 3,313 | 3,244 | 15.7% | 15.8% | 1,463 | 541 | 297 | 210 | 157 | 4,340 |
| Lincoln | 13,876 | 5,030 | 529 | 598 | 10.3% | 11.7% | 149 | 34 | 23 | 9 | 6 | 790 |
| Natrona | 63,341 | 17,416 | 3,263 | 3,224 | 18.0% | 18.4% | 1,531 | 706 | 307 | 251 | 195 | 3,593 |
| Niobrara | 2,706 | 631 | 124 | 143 | 20.4% | 23.7% | 47 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 134 |
| Park | 25,782 | 6,949 | 1,021 | 1,042 | 15.0% | 15.5% | 343 | 152 | 67 | 46 | 45 | 1,096 |
| Platte | 8,626 | 2,346 | 413 | 433 | 17.8% | 18.9% | 126 | 37 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 481 |
| Sheridan | 25,165 | 6,466 | 923 | 1,008 | 14.4% | 16.0% | 423 | 140 | 73 | 63 | 30 | 1,276 |
| Sublette | 5,738 | 1,526 | 129 | 157 | 8.7% | 10.6% | 45 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 233 |
| Sweetwater | 39,780 | 13,206 | 1,251 | 1,383 | 9.2% | 10.6% | 566 | 202 | 89 | 56 | 48 | 1,704 |
| Teton | 14,163 | 3,280 | 196 | 216 | 6.3% | 6.9% | 34 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 164 |
| Uinta | 20,465 | 7,984 | 869 | 928 | 11.0% | 12.0% | 371 | 155 | 52 | 23 | 17 | 1,394 |
| Washakie | 8,669 | 2,498 | 333 | 356 | 13.7% | 15.2% | 123 | 37 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 546 |
| Weston | 6,472 | 1,790 | 210 | 225 | 11.0% | 12.1% | 70 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 327 |
| Wyoming | 480,907 | 138,221 | 20,675 | 21,353 | 14.9% | 15.7% | 8,584 | 3,859 | 2,051 | 1,642 | 1,322 | 26,401 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services*



## Decrease in Percentage of Children on POWER

(Based on July 1996)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1996 | 8,584 |
| 1997 | 55% |
| 1998 | 76% |
| 1999 | 81% |
| 2000 | 88% |

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# Welfare Reform

> **"Policy makers and the media tout declining welfare rolls as evidence of the success of welfare reform. It seems obvious, however, that success should be defined not by caseloads but rather by the well-being of families affected by welfare reform."**
>
> **—Tamara Lucas Copeland**

### DEFINITION

In January 1997, the welfare system was transformed significantly. Data are compared for June 1996, prior to the reform of welfare to June 2000.

### WYOMING

Under the old welfare system termed "Aid to Families with Dependent Children," (AFDC) the statewide June 1996 case count stood at 4,519 which helped to support 8,584 children. Due to the changes in welfare reform, the case count now stands at 825, demonstrating a case decline of 3,694 or 82 percent.

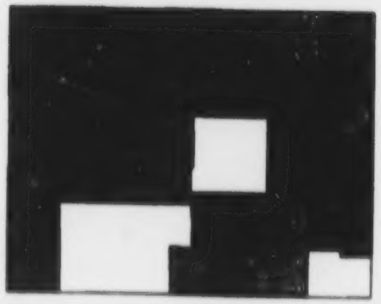
Applications for economic assistance have only declined by 8 percent between June 1996 and June 2000. It appears that the need for assistance is still high leading to a conclusion that many families have not reached self-sufficiency as they had hoped.

The Department of Family Services pays day care fees for 2,805 children, which is an increase of 5 percent since June 1996. The small increase in child care subsidies would suggest that pervious recipients are either not working or their children are being left in unsupervised and subsquently dangerous situations while the parents are working.

It is not known if the well-being of children has been affected positively by the new POWER program. Wyoming has not conducted a reliable qualitative or quantitative analysis of welfare reform. However, other indicators of poverty have not shown comparative improvement: Food Stamp cases are down by 31 percent since June 1996, Medicaid is up by 4 percent and applications for economic assistance are down by only 8 percent since June 1996.

There is little evidence that former POWER recipients are self-sufficient. As in demonstrated by a survey conducted by the Department of Family Services in October 1999. To review the findings of this survey, see table below.

### NATIONALLY



Long-term welfare receipt imposes large costs on taxpayers. Moreover, there is evidence that long-term welfare support may have a negative impact on children's completed years of schooling and may increase the likelihood of female children becoming welfare recipients when they reach adulthood. Living in a family receiving AFDC at some point during childhood is not an uncommon experience. In 1982, of all children under age 6, 21 percent were on AFDC for at least one year over the next 10 years. Long-term welfare support is considerably less common: only 8 percent of all children under age 6 in 1982 were on AFDC at least six of the 10 years between 1982 and 1991, and only 4 percent were on AFDC at least nine years.

For black children, however, long-term welfare receipt is considerably

## Characteristics of Former Wyoming POWER Recipients Results: October 1999

| | |
|---|---|
| Female Respondent | 99% |
| One Adult in Household | 51% |
| Under Age of 30 | 45% |
| High School Graduate or Less | 59% |
| 1998 Household Income < $10,000 | 68% |
| Currently Unemployed | 49% |
| Percent of Employed Earnings < $7.00 | 68% |
| Average Number of Children per Household | 1.76 |

# Welfare Reform, Cont.

more common than for nonblack children. Among all black children under age 6 in 1982, 26 percent were on AFDC at least six of the next 10 years (compared with 5 percent of nonblack children).

Similarly, 17 percent were on AFDC for at least nine years (compared with 2 percent of nonblack children). Moreover, a majority of these black children under age 6 were on AFDC at least once between 1982 and 1991.

For nonblack children, there is virtually no difference; however, the proportion of black children whose families never received welfare increased from 34 percent to 42 percent.

A smaller but still substantial portion of children lived in families who were highly dependent on welfare ("highly dependent" deined as families who received at least half of total income from AFDC and Food Stamps) for some period of time.

Among children under age 6 in 1982, 14 percent were in families highly dependent on welfare for at least one year over the next decade; 5 percent were highly dependent for six or more years.

Nearly 20 percent of black children were highly dependent on welfare for six or more years, compared with 2 percent of nonblack children.

The Arizona Network for Communiy Responsibility released a report in Feburary of 2000 discussing welfare reform. According to this report, in 1996, Congress passed and the President signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, better known as "welfare reform."

Since that time, many people have declared welfare reform a success because welfare rolls are decreasing and many former recipients are finding jobs. Opponents argue that welfare reform is far from a success since most former recipients remain mired in poverty.

According to the Department of Economic Securtiy (DES), only 19 percent of families leave welfare for employment. About an equal percentage are removed from welfare by sanctions (20 percent). The other 61 percent leave for a variety of other reasons, including not completing the re-application procedure at the end of the review period (37 percent), voluntary withdrawal (7 percent) and loss of contact (3 percent).

Interestingly, when families were surveyed, 54 percent said they left welfare because of a job or increased earnings.

The difference between the administrative data and the survey responses suggests that once a family has more income, they may not complete the reapplication procedure.

While DES data may label them as "failure to comply" (37 percent) the underlying reason they left welfare may have actually been due to increased earnings. (Alternatively, families who were interviewed might feel that getting a job is the "right" answer to tell the interviewer that is why they no longer receive cash assistance).

Only 11 percent of surveyed families said they were sanctioned off welfare. This may suggest that families do not understand why they are being removed from welfare, or that they do not want to admit to the interviewer that they were sanctioned, or they are working and that is the reason they stopped complying.

Most families (68 percent) who have left welfare feel they are better off now than when they got cash assistance.

This is true whether considering all families who left, families who were sanctioned or families who were not sanctioned. Of those who feel better off, over 70 percent say their improved status is because of working.

Others cite resources available to them from friends of family (10 percent), or assistance such as child care and Food Stamps (4 percent).

A small percentage (4 percent) say they are better off because they are better trained and more qualified for their work.

Parents who feel they are worse off primarily say they lost their job, had hours cut or wages were too low (42 percent).

About one-sixth of these families (17 percent) report lack of benefits such as cash assistance and Food Stamps is a real burden on the family.

Others indicate that they do not have enough money (8 percent) and that their family's health has gotten worse (7 percent).

Although the federal system of cash and near-cash transfers (including federal income and payroll taxes) plays a substantial role in reducing the poverty rate of children, its collective effect has varied substantially over time.

In 1979, federal cash and near-cash transfers produced a 37 percent reduction in poverty among persons in families with related children under age 18; however, by 1983, the same transfer programs produced only a 19 percent reduction in poverty.

By 1989 the percentage poverty reduction had recovered to 24 percent, and it rose to 29 percent in 1993 and 34 percent in 1996.

In the absense of any federal transfers and taxes, 20 percent of all persons living in families with children would have been poor in 1996.

Social insurance programs other than Social Security reduced the poverty rate to 19 percent.

The Social Security system reduced the poverty rate further to 18

# Welfare Reform, Cont.

percent.

After inclusion of means-tested cash transfers, the poverty rate fell to 17 percent. Food and housing benefits cut the poverty rate to 14 percent.

Finally, the federal tax system reduced the poverty rate of all persons living in families with children to 13 percent.

Until recently, the net impact of the federal tax system was to increase the poverty rate.

By 1989, however, the impact of the tax system on the number of such persons in poverty became neutral, and since 1994, the federal tax system has reduced the number of persons in poverty.

This is because of the recent expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), which provides refundable tax credits to low-income families with children and at least one working parent whose earnings are low. Because the credit is refundable, many families eligible for the EITC receive a payment from the Treasury instead of paying federal income tax.

Many poor children have depended on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Food Stamps program for basic material needs.

AFDC was a federal and state cash assistance program targeted at needy children and at certain others in these children's households.

As a result of major welfare reform enacted in August 1996, the AFDC program has now been replaced by the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.

TANF provides a block grant to states to design and administer their own welfare and work programs.

The Food Stamp program provides low-income households with vouchers that can be exchanged for food.

The welfare reform law included significant new restrictions on Food Stamp eligibility for immigrants who have not become U.S. citizens.

Twelve percent of all children lived in families receiving AFDC or General Assistance in 1979. The rate decreased slightly to 11 percent in 1989 but by 1993 had increased to 14 percent. However, by 1997, the recipiency rate had dropped to 9 percent.

Somewhat more than 7 million children lived in families receiving welfare in 1979 and 1989. By 1994, 9.5 million children were living in families receiving welfare.

By 1997, the number of children on welfare had dropped sharply to 6.2 million. Administrative data show a similar trend.

Food Stamp receipt shows a similar pattern. In both 1979 and 1989, 15 percent of all children lived in households receiving Food Stamps.

The proportion had increased to 20 percent by 1993. In that year, 14.2 million children lived in households receiving Food Stamps, up from 9.7 million in 1989. However, the recipiency rate had dropped to 15 percent by 1997.

Administrative data for Food Stamps also show a rise in the number of children receiving Food Stamps during the late 1980s and early 1990s, followed by a recent decline.

The number of children receiving Food Stamps grew from 9.9 million in 1985 to 14.2 million in 1993.

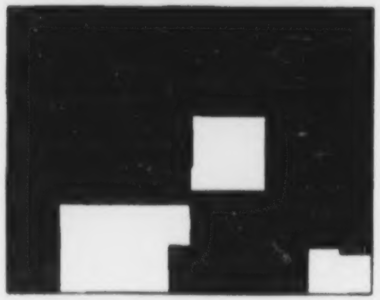
By 1996, the number had declined to 13.2 million, or 19 percent of the child population.

The percentage of children receiving AFDC and Food Stamps varies substantially by race origin.

According to 1992 data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamcis, only 5 percent of white non-Hispanic children received AFDC and only 8 percent received Food Stamps.

In contrast, among black non-Hispanic children, 32 percent received AFDC and 42 percent received Food Stamps. Among Hispanic children, 18 percent received AFDC and 30 percent received Food Stamps.

There was also substantial variation among Hispanic children, depending on their descent. Among children of Cuban descent, only 8 percent received AFDC and 18 percent received Food Stamps. In contrast, among children of Puerto Rican descent, 28 percent received AFDC and 48 percent received Food Stamps. Among children of Mexican descent, 15 percent received AFDC and 30 percent received Food Stamps.



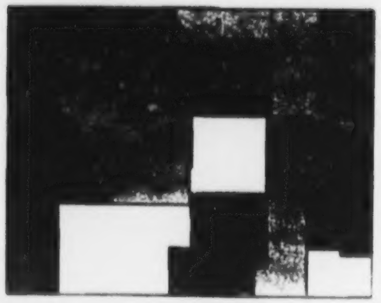
**Sources of Data**

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 1999

Arizona Network for Community Responsibility

Wyoming Department of Family Services

# Welfare Reform, Cont.



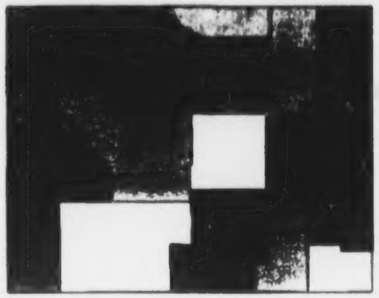
## Welfare Reform
## Comparison: June '96 to June'00

| | Cases | | | | Applications Received for Economic Assistance (EA) | | | | DFS Paid Child Care # of Children | | | | Food Stamp Cases | | | | Medicaid Cases | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AFDC | POWER | June 96-June 00 | | | | June 96-June 00 | | | | June 96-June 00 | | | | June 96-June 00 | | | | June 96-June 00 | |
| | Jun-96 | Jun-00 | Change | % CHG | Jun-96 | Jun-00 | Change | % CHG | Jun-96 | Jun-00 | Change | % CHG | Jun-96 | Jun-00 | Change | %CHG | Jun-96 | Jun-00 | Change | %CHG |
| **Albany** | **258** | **14** | **-244** | **-95%** | **133** | **130** | **-3** | **-2%** | **247** | **239** | **-8** | **-3%** | **810** | **548** | **-262** | **-32%** | **1,298** | **1,279** | **-19** | **-1%** |
| Big Horn | 38 | 10 | -28 | -74% | 54 | 41 | -13 | -24% | 8 | 40 | 32 | 80% | 160 | 230 | 70 | 44% | 315 | 408 | 93 | 30% |
| **Campbell** | **125** | **14** | **-111** | **-89%** | **136** | **132** | **-4** | **-3%** | **191** | **119** | **-72** | **-61%** | **443** | **326** | **-117** | **-26%** | **953** | **1,132** | **179** | **19%** |
| Carbon | 125 | 13 | -112 | -90% | 60 | 64 | 4 | 7% | 65 | 88 | 23 | 26% | 415 | 270 | -145 | -35% | 750 | 718 | -32 | -4% |
| **Converse** | **103** | **4** | **-99** | **-96%** | **55** | **64** | **9** | **16%** | **43** | **115** | **72** | **63%** | **304** | **260** | **-44** | **-14%** | **521** | **596** | **75** | **14%** |
| Crook | 12 | 4 | -8 | -67% | 7 | 14 | 7 | 100% | 4 | 3 | -1 | -33% | 56 | 37 | -19 | -34% | 121 | 142 | 21 | 17% |
| **Fremont** | **805** | **378** | **-427** | **-53%** | **194** | **214** | **20** | **10%** | **196** | **194** | **-2** | **-1%** | **1,530** | **902** | **-628** | **-41%** | **2,799** | **2,683** | **-116** | **-4%** |
| Goshen | 166 | 17 | -149 | -90% | 76 | 54 | -22 | -29% | 119 | 95 | -24 | -25% | 494 | 370 | -124 | -25% | 822 | 817 | -5 | -1% |
| **Hot Springs** | **31** | **1** | **-30** | **-97%** | **42** | **20** | **-22** | **-52%** | **23** | **31** | **8** | **26%** | **113** | **78** | **-35** | **-31%** | **390** | **398** | **8** | **2%** |
| Johnson | 41 | 4 | -37 | -90% | 16 | 19 | 3 | 19% | 34 | 40 | 6 | 15% | 133 | 95 | -38 | -29% | 259 | 290 | 31 | 12% |
| **Laramie** | **764** | **106** | **-658** | **-86%** | **367** | **290** | **-77** | **-21%** | **483** | **579** | **96** | **17%** | **2,386** | **1,679** | **-707** | **-30%** | **3,858** | **3,964** | **106** | **3%** |
| Lincoln | 80 | 4 | -76 | -95% | 32 | 35 | 3 | 9% | 40 | 23 | -17 | -74% | 204 | 145 | -59 | -29% | 448 | 450 | 2 | 0% |
| **Natrona** | **824** | **138** | **-686** | **-83%** | **433** | **327** | **-106** | **-24%** | **339** | **456** | **117** | **26%** | **2,181** | **1,426** | **-755** | **-35%** | **3,830** | **3,995** | **165** | **4%** |
| Niobrara | 24 | 2 | -22 | -92% | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0% | 18 | 11 | -7 | -64% | 99 | 73 | -26 | -26% | 163 | 173 | 10 | 6% |
| **Park** | **187** | **25** | **-162** | **-87%** | **123** | **102** | **-21** | **-17%** | **224** | **165** | **-59** | **-36%** | **719** | **388** | **-331** | **-46%** | **1,330** | **1,358** | **28** | **2%** |
| Platte | 61 | 14 | -47 | -77% | 26 | 28 | 2 | 8% | 25 | 38 | 13 | 34% | 218 | 173 | -45 | -21% | 351 | 414 | 63 | 18% |
| **Sheridan** | **233** | **24** | **-209** | **-90%** | **100** | **118** | **18** | **18%** | **245** | **209** | **-36** | **-17%** | **821** | **628** | **-193** | **-24%** | **1,448** | **1,464** | **16** | **1%** |
| Sublette | 24 | 2 | -22 | -92% | 14 | 15 | 1 | 7% | 25 | 12 | -13 | -108% | 70 | 51 | -19 | -27% | 149 | 163 | 14 | 9% |
| **Sweetwater** | **305** | **27** | **-278** | **-91%** | **137** | **120** | **-17** | **-12%** | **192** | **158** | **-34** | **-22%** | **714** | **455** | **-259** | **-36%** | **1,449** | **1,463** | **14** | **1%** |
| Teton | 18 | 1 | -17 | -94% | 33 | 72 | 9 | 27% | 5 | 2 | -3 | -150% | 107 | 52 | -55 | -51% | 232 | 281 | 49 | 21% |
| **Uinta** | **196** | **11** | **-185** | **-94%** | **83** | **93** | **10** | **12%** | **78** | **142** | **64** | **45%** | **498** | **441** | **-57** | **-11%** | **979** | **1,049** | **70** | **7%** |
| Washakie | 58 | 4 | -54 | -93% | 32 | 46 | 14 | 44% | 39 | 23 | -16 | -70% | 199 | 137 | -62 | -31% | 347 | 417 | 70 | 20% |
| **Weston** | **41** | **8** | **-33** | **-80%** | **14** | **18** | **4** | **29%** | **32** | **23** | **-9** | **-39%** | **115** | **96** | **-19** | **-17%** | **246** | **314** | **68** | **28%** |
| Wyoming | 4 519 | 825 | 3 694 | 82% | 2 174 | 1 993 | -181 | -8% | 2 675 | 2 805 | 130 | 5% | 12 789 | 8 860 | -3 929 | 31% | 23 058 | 23 968 | 910 | 4% |

156

157

# Welfare Reform, Cont.



## Welfare Reform
## Comparison: June '96 to June'00, Cont.

| DFS Paid Child Care # of Children | | | | Food Stamp Cases | | | | Medicaid Cases | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | June 96-June 00 | | | | June 96-June 00 | | | | June 96-June 00 | |
| Jun-96 | Jun-00 | Change | % CHG | Jun-96 | Jun-00 | Change | %CHG. | Jun-96 | Jun-00 | Change | %CHG. |
| **247** | **239** | **-8** | **-3%** | **810** | **548** | **-262** | **-32%** | **1,298** | **1,279** | **-19** | **-1%** |
| 8 | 40 | 32 | 80% | 160 | 230 | 70 | 44% | 315 | 408 | 93 | 30% |
| **191** | **119** | **-72** | **-61%** | **443** | **326** | **-117** | **-26%** | **953** | **1,132** | **179** | **19%** |
| 65 | 88 | 23 | 26% | 415 | 270 | -145 | -35% | 750 | 718 | -32 | -4% |
| **43** | **115** | **72** | **63%** | **304** | **260** | **-44** | **-14%** | **521** | **596** | **75** | **14%** |
| 4 | 3 | -1 | -33% | 56 | 37 | -19 | -34% | 121 | 142 | 21 | 17% |
| **196** | **194** | **-2** | **-1%** | **1,530** | **902** | **-628** | **-41%** | **2,799** | **2,683** | **-116** | **-4%** |
| 119 | 95 | -24 | -25% | 494 | 370 | -124 | -25% | 822 | 817 | -5 | -1% |
| **23** | **31** | **8** | **26%** | **113** | **78** | **-35** | **-31%** | **390** | **398** | **8** | **2%** |
| 34 | 40 | 6 | 15% | 133 | 95 | -38 | -29% | 259 | 290 | 31 | 12% |
| **483** | **579** | **96** | **17%** | **2,386** | **1,679** | **-707** | **-30%** | **3,858** | **3,964** | **106** | **3%** |
| 40 | 23 | -17 | -74% | 204 | 145 | -59 | -29% | 448 | 450 | 2 | 0% |
| **339** | **456** | **117** | **26%** | **2,181** | **1,426** | **-755** | **-35%** | **3,830** | **3,995** | **165** | **4%** |
| 18 | 11 | -7 | -64% | 99 | 73 | -26 | -26% | 163 | 173 | 10 | 6% |
| **224** | **165** | **-59** | **-36%** | **719** | **388** | **-331** | **-46%** | **1,330** | **1,358** | **28** | **2%** |
| 25 | 38 | 13 | 34% | 218 | 173 | -45 | -21% | 351 | 414 | 63 | 18% |
| **245** | **209** | **-36** | **-17%** | **821** | **628** | **-193** | **-24%** | **1,448** | **1,464** | **16** | **1%** |
| 25 | 12 | -13 | -108% | 70 | 51 | -19 | -27% | 149 | 163 | 14 | 9% |
| **192** | **158** | **-34** | **-22%** | **714** | **455** | **-259** | **-36%** | **1,449** | **1,463** | **14** | **1%** |
| 5 | 2 | -3 | -150% | 107 | 52 | -55 | -51% | 232 | 281 | 49 | 21% |
| **78** | **142** | **64** | **45%** | **498** | **441** | **-67** | **-11%** | **979** | **1,049** | **70** | **7%** |
| 39 | 23 | -16 | -70% | 199 | 137 | -62 | -31% | 347 | 417 | 70 | 20% |
| **32** | **23** | **-9** | **-39%** | **115** | **96** | **-19** | **-17%** | **246** | **314** | **68** | **28%** |
| 2,675 | 2,805 | 130 | 5% | 12,789 | 8,860 | -3,929 | -31% | 23,058 | 23,968 | 910 | 4% |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services*

# Kid Care

> **"The moral test of government is how it treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the aged; and those who are in the shadows of life, the sick, the needy and the handicapped."**
> **—Hubert H. Humphrey**

### DEFINITION

Number of uninsured children enrolled in the Children Health Insurance Program (CHIP) identified in Wyoming as "Kid Care" administered by the Department of Health through June 2000.

### WYOMING

During the 1999 legislative session, the Children's Health Insurance Program was created. Kid Care provides a Medicaid look-a-like program for children at or below 133 percent of the federal poverty level and a private insurance voucher program for children from 134 percent to 150 percent of the federal poverty level.

Currently, only the Medicaid look-a-like program is in operation as a federal waiver to provide the voucher program is being sought.

The adjacent table shows the number of children at or below 150% of the federal poverty line estimated to be uninsured during 1998 and the number currently enrolled in Kid Care.

It is further estimated that 39,239 children are uninsured in Wyoming which equals 25 percent of Wyoming's children.

This is over twice the national average of 11 percent.

The Wyoming Kid Care program, through both grant and voucher strategies, will only address the needs of 4,470 of these children.

In 1999, the Federal Poverty Line threshold for a family of one adult and two children under the age of 18 is $13,423.

Kid Care elgibility requirements include: children who are aged birth to 18, U.S. citizens, residents of Wyoming, not eligible for Medicaid, have not had insurance the past month and are not in a public institution.

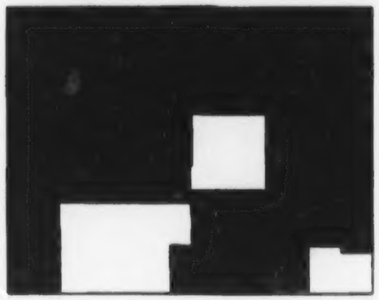
### NATIONALLY

Children who are covered by health insurance are considerably more likely to have a regular source of health care.

Among children covered by private health insurance, 97 percent had a regular source of medical care in 1993; and 94 percent had a regular source of medical care.

In contrast, 79 percent of children with no health insurance had a regular source of medical care. Regular care increases the continuity of care, which is important to the maintenance of good health.

Since 1987, the percentage of children who are covered by health insurance has remained stable, ranging for 85 to 87 percent. Rates of coverage vary little by age of child, though older children appear slightly less likely to be covered. Hispanic children are less likely to be covered than either white or black children. In 1997, 71 percent of Hispanic children were covered by health insurance, compared with 86 percent of white, 85 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander, and 81 percent of black children.



**It is estimated that nearly 40,000 Wyoming children are uninsured:**

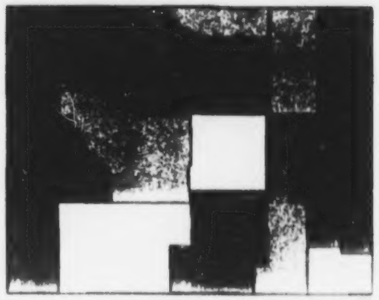
| | |
|---|---|
| **12,190** | **Above 200% FPL** |
| **15,607** | **151%—200% FPL** |
| **6,972** | **Eligible for Medicaid** |
| **2,987** | **Eligible for Wyoming Kid Care** |
| **1,483** | **Eligible for Wyoming Kid Care Voucher** |

# Kid Care, Cont.

## Kid Care Eligibility and Enrollment by County

| | | Medicaid | | Kid Care | | Kid Care Voucher |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated Uninsured Children at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty Line | Estimated Eligible | Enrolled | Estimated Eligible | Enrolled | Estimated Eligible |
| Albany | 568 | 349 | 120 | 148 | 84 | 74 |
| Big Horn | 262 | 160 | 82 | 69 | 24 | 34 |
| Campbell | 883 | 538 | 45 | 231 | 65 | 114 |
| Carbon | 374 | 228 | 34 | 98 | 43 | 48 |
| Converse | 310 | 189 | 64 | 81 | 43 | 40 |
| Crook | 143 | 87 | 18 | 37 | 21 | 19 |
| Fremont | 881 | 537 | 115 | 230 | 249 | 114 |
| Goshen | 272 | 166 | 48 | 71 | 38 | 35 |
| Hot Springs | 93 | 57 | 28 | 24 | 14 | 12 |
| Johnson | 140 | 85 | 47 | 36 | 25 | 18 |
| Laramie | 1,750 | 1,067 | 270 | 457 | 200 | 227 |
| Lincoln | 418 | 255 | 67 | 109 | 23 | 54 |
| Natrona | 1,502 | 915 | 271 | 392 | 260 | 196 |
| Niobrara | 49 | 30 | - | 13 | 22 | 6 |
| Park | 578 | 352 | 198 | 151 | 164 | 75 |
| Platte | 193 | 117 | 28 | 50 | 28 | 25 |
| Sheridan | 541 | 330 | 168 | 141 | 100 | 70 |
| Sublette | 128 | 78 | 42 | 33 | 8 | 17 |
| Sweetwater | 1,090 | 664 | 22 | 286 | 53 | 141 |
| Teton | 271 | 165 | 43 | 71 | 11 | 35 |
| Uinta | 642 | 391 | 133 | 168 | 72 | 83 |
| Washakie | 200 | 122 | 50 | 52 | 45 | 26 |
| Weston | 153 | 93 | 44 | 40 | 40 | 23 |
| Total | 11,441 | 6,975 | 1,937 | 2,987 | 1,632 | 1,483 |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*



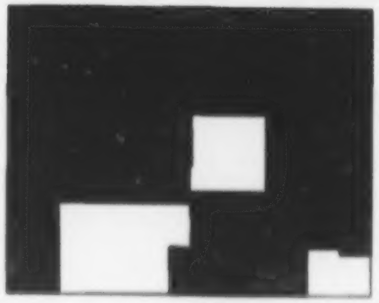
**Sources of Data**

WY Kid Care State Plan

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth—1999

Wyoming Health Department, Vital Record Statistics

# Kid Care, Cont.



## Income Requirements 133% Federal Poverty Level

| Family Size | Gross Monthly Income (before taxes) |
|---|---|
| 2 | $1,247 |
| 3 | $1,569 |
| 4 | $1,890 |
| 5 | $2,212 |
| 6 | $2,533 |
| 7 | $2,845 |
| 8 | $3,176 |
| 9 or more | $322 add each |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*

### Wyoming Medicaid and Kid Care Eligibility

| Age | Income less than or equal to 100% FPL $1,421 (Family of 4) | Income more than or equal to 101% to 133% FPL $1,890 (Family of 4) | Income more than or equal to 134% to 150% FPL $2,132 (Family of 4) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birth to 5 Years | Medicaid | | Kid Care Voucher (Under Development) |
| 6-16 Years | Medicaid | Kid Care | |
| 17-18 Years | Kid Care | | |

*Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Record Statistics*

# State and County Profiles

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# Wyoming

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 480,907 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 138,221 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 28.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 14.1% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 14.9% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 15.9% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 9.3% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 91,883 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 28.7% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 13.1% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 1,635 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 4,519 |
| June 1997 | 2,168 |
| June 1998 | 1,222 |
| June 1999 | 1,046 |
| June 2000 | 825 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 12,789 |
| June 1997 | 10,493 |
| June 1998 | 9,783 |
| June 1999 | 9,139 |
| June 2000 | 8,860 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 6,974 | 6,691 | 6,720 | 6,550 | 6,427 | 6,261 | 6,286 | 6,372 | 6,248 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 79.5% | 78.7% | 78.6% | 80.8% | 82.1% | 82.9% | 81.5% | 82.2% | 81.0% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 7.4% | 7.0% | 7.3% | 7.3% | 8.8% | 7.4% | 8.4% | 9.0% | 7.9% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 29 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 23 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 303 | 276 | 272 | 304 | 296 | 304 | 315 | 298 | 249 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 23.4% | 24.4% | 23.6% | 21.4% | 21.7% | 19.8% | 20.2% | 20.4% | 22.4% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 19.8% | 23.1% | 24.0% | 25.8% | 27.4% | 26.4% | 27.0% | 27.4% | 29.6% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 1,381 | 1,546 | 1,613 | 1,690 | 1,764 | 1,651 | 1,698 | 1,748 | 1,848 |
| Infant Deaths | 60 | 52 | 61 | 52 | 44 | 48 | 40 | 37 | 44 |

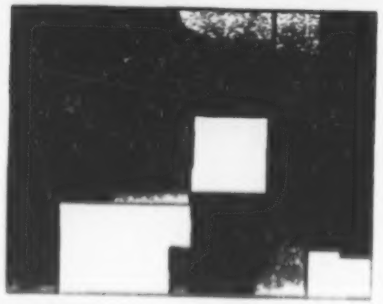
| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 33 | 34 | 37 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 36 | 31 | 31 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 27 | 38 | 43 | 34 | 42 | 38 | 48 | 39 | 37 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | 14 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 24 | 20 | 29 | 20 | 23 |
| Teen Suicides | 8 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 69 | 48 | 51 | 89 | 81 | 79 | 93 | 83 | 74 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 5,195 | 5,509 | 5,640 | 6,276 | 7,168 | 7,708 | 7,860 | 8,637 | 9,060 |

# Wyoming

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | %CHG 90 99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **7,089** | **6,853** | **6,560** | **6,402** | **6,303** | **6,188** | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | **6,071** | **-14%** |
| 1 | 6.814 | 6.904 | 6.591 | 6.503 | 6.357 | 6.229 | 6.110 | 6.033 | 6.084 | 5.919 | -13% |
| **2** | **6,823** | **6,825** | **6,914** | [illegible] | **6,530** | **6,353** | **6,220** | **6,118** | [illegible] | [illegible] | **-11%** |
| 3 | 7.090 | 6.828 | 6.828 | 6.923 | 6.629 | 6.519 | 6.338 | 6.221 | 6.115 | 6.140 | -13% |
| **4** | **7,484** | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5 | 7.854 | 7.480 | 7.187 | 6.926 | 6.945 | 7.016 | 6.682 | 6.582 | 6.408 | 6.297 | -20% |
| **6** | **7,811** | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7 | 8.203 | 7.833 | 7.860 | 7.491 | 7.215 | 6.932 | 6.909 | 6.992 | 6.673 | 6.560 | -20% |
| **8** | **7,938** | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 9 | 8.452 | 8.520 | 8.475 | 8.093 | 8.143 | 7.739 | 7.413 | 7.132 | 7.133 | 7.196 | -15% |
| **10** | **8,619** | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 11 | 7.982 | 8.523 | 8.406 | 8.475 | 8.448 | 8.045 | 8.051 | 7.660 | 7.371 | 7.073 | -11% |
| **12** | **7,719** | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 13 | 7.606 | 7.814 | 8.092 | 8.639 | 8.538 | 8.580 | 8.513 | 8.117 | 8.171 | 7.756 | 2% |
| **14** | **7,218** | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 15 | 7.291 | 7.310 | 7.768 | 7.981 | 8.278 | 8.805 | 8.659 | 8.705 | 8.696 | 8.282 | 14% |
| **16** | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 17 | 6.995 | 7.172 | 7.601 | 7.674 | 8.214 | 8.453 | 8.729 | 9.215 | 9.024 | 9.002 | 29% |
| **18** | **6,728** | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 142.707 | 143.208 | 143.645 | 143.832 | 143.785 | 142.937 | 141.384 | 139.802 | 138.221 | 135.391 | -5% |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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# Albany County

## DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 29,185 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 6,436 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 22.1% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 15.2% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 16.5% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 18.2% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 10.4% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 3,885 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 29.3% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 16.5% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 52 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 258 |
| June 1997 | 130 |
| June 1998 | 40 |
| June 1999 | 19 |
| June 2000 | 14 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 810 |
| June 1997 | 677 |
| June 1998 | 669 |
| June 1999 | 592 |
| June 2000 | 548 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 431 | 368 | 372 | 389 | 405 | 391 | 396 | 387 | 355 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 83.5% | 82.6% | 82.0% | 80.5% | 83.0% | 90.0% | 88.9% | 86.8% | 85.9% |
| Low Birth-Weight Babies | 7.4% | 9.5% | 8.3% | 9.3% | 8.9% | 9.5% | 10.4% | 11.4% | 12.4% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 19 | 11 | 23 | 20 | 10 | 26 | 20 | 19 | 21 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 9 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 12.5% | 14.7% | 9.1% | 9.0% | 8.4% | 11.0% | 8.1% | 9.3% | 9.3% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 14.8% | 19.6% | 16.7% | 19.0% | 14.6% | 20.2% | 18.7% | 17.1% | 23.9% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 64 | 72 | 62 | 74 | 59 | 79 | 74 | 66 | 85 |
| Infant Deaths | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Teen Suicides | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 166 | 99 | 216 | 337 | 352 | 552 | 420 | 424 | 423 |

# Albany County

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 403 | 370 | 365 | 359 | 347 | 335 | 331 | 319 | 313 | -22% |
| 1 | 385 | 379 | 358 | 356 | 343 | 333 | 325 | 312 | 302 | -22% |
| 2 | 383 | 381 | 379 | 360 | 351 | 340 | 329 | 316 | 301 | -21% |
| 3 | 393 | 374 | 374 | 373 | 351 | 345 | 338 | 318 | 306 | -22% |
| 4 | 395 | 373 | 356 | 359 | 356 | 332 | 330 | 311 | 298 | -25% |
| 5 | 393 | 369 | 348 | 337 | 332 | 329 | 311 | 298 | 283 | -28% |
| 6 | 388 | 382 | 361 | 348 | 328 | 329 | 322 | 298 | 286 | -26% |
| 7 | 382 | 358 | 357 | 338 | 324 | 304 | 302 | 293 | 272 | -29% |
| 8 | 386 | 375 | 359 | 356 | 335 | 319 | 305 | 291 | 287 | -26% |
| 9 | 392 | 387 | 378 | 363 | 357 | 337 | 319 | 295 | 288 | -27% |
| 10 | 406 | 397 | 391 | 391 | 367 | 364 | 342 | 317 | 298 | -27% |
| 11 | 356 | 375 | 366 | 366 | 360 | 337 | 338 | 311 | 289 | -19% |
| 12 | 344 | 348 | 371 | 368 | 363 | 359 | 336 | 329 | 309 | -10% |
| 13 | 332 | 337 | 345 | 366 | 357 | 353 | 345 | 322 | 311 | -6% |
| 14 | 300 | 315 | 320 | 331 | 345 | 338 | 334 | 322 | 298 | -1% |
| 15 | 316 | 315 | 330 | 344 | 346 | 366 | 354 | 347 | 337 | 7% |
| 16 | 331 | 346 | 348 | 365 | 373 | 373 | 396 | 379 | 369 | 11% |
| 17 | 333 | 339 | 353 | 357 | 371 | 377 | 385 | 394 | 378 | 14% |
| 18 | 942 | 939 | 907 | 937 | 910 | 945 | 922 | 892 | 911 | -3% |
| Total | 7,560 | 7,459 | 7,366 | 7,374 | 7,216 | 7,115 | 6,964 | 6,664 | 6,436 | -15% |

*Source U.S. Bureau of the Census*

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

# Big Horn County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 11,380 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 3,323 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 29.2% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 21.5% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 17.1% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 18.3% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 12.5% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 2,485 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 40.7% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 12.7% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 52 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 38 |
| June 1997 | 17 |
| June 1998 | 4 |
| June 1999 | 6 |
| June 2000 | 10 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 160 |
| June 1997 | 113 |
| June 1998 | 106 |
| June 1999 | 225 |
| June 2000 | 230 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 157 | 153 | 142 | 154 | 149 | 151 | 152 | 150 | 145 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 74.5% | 78.4% | 77.5% | 81.8% | 79.9% | 76.2% | 81.6% | 83.3% | 84.1% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 3.2% | 6.5% | 6.3% | 2.6% | 9.4% | 4.6% | 4.6% | 6.7% | 7.6% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 10 | 31 | 26 | 29 | 25 | 17 | 34 | 17 | 0 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 3 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 14.6% | 15.0% | 12.0% | 13.6% | 18.8% | 8.6% | 11.8% | 22.7% | 11.7% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 15.3% | 15.0% | 14.1% | 22.1% | 18.1% | 15.9% | 15.8% | 22.0% | 15.2% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 24 | 23 | 20 | 34 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 33 | 22 |
| Infant Deaths | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | - | 1 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 4 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | 4 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 79 | 50 | 25 | 35 | 49 | 89 | 109 | 80 | 159 |

# Big Horn County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | **151** | **141** | **138** | **134** | **133** | **132** | **132** | **132** | **136** | **-10%** |
| 1 | 144 | 146 | 139 | 134 | 131 | 133 | 130 | 128 | 133 | -8% |
| 2 | **168** | **168** | **169** | **157** | **161** | **158** | **156** | **150** | **153** | **-9%** |
| 3 | 166 | 158 | 155 | 158 | 151 | 150 | 148 | 144 | 145 | -13% |
| 4 | **161** | **153** | **146** | **144** | **147** | **144** | **140** | **135** | **136** | **-16%** |
| 5 | 157 | 148 | 141 | 135 | 135 | 140 | 134 | 128 | 130 | -17% |
| 6 | **171** | **170** | **161** | **154** | **148** | **149** | **153** | **145** | **144** | **-16%** |
| 7 | 196 | 186 | 185 | 175 | 168 | 165 | 166 | 165 | 163 | -17% |
| 8 | **185** | **182** | **172** | **172** | **164** | **160** | **155** | **151** | **158** | **-15%** |
| 9 | 205 | 207 | 203 | 193 | 194 | 189 | 180 | 172 | 175 | -15% |
| 10 | **201** | **198** | **198** | **196** | **187** | **190** | **182** | **172** | **172** | **-14%** |
| 11 | 177 | 187 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 178 | 179 | 169 | 166 | -6% |
| 12 | **190** | **195** | **206** | **201** | **204** | **205** | **196** | **194** | **191** | **1%** |
| 13 | 181 | 184 | 189 | 200 | 197 | 203 | 201 | 188 | 195 | 8% |
| 14 | **191** | **201** | **206** | **210** | **224** | **226** | **228** | **224** | **221** | **16%** |
| 15 | 181 | 183 | 192 | 197 | 203 | 219 | 220 | 219 | 224 | 24% |
| 16 | **178** | **190** | **188** | **199** | **204** | **214** | **226** | **222** | **232** | **30%** |
| 17 | 191 | 197 | 208 | 209 | 225 | 234 | 243 | 251 | 255 | 34% |
| 18 | **139** | **142** | **145** | **155** | **165** | **170** | **177** | **177** | **194** | **40%** |
| Total | 3,333 | 3,336 | 3,325 | 3,307 | 3,315 | 3,359 | 3,348 | 3,266 | 3,323 | 0% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

# Campbell County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 32,465 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 11,264 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 34.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 9.5% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 10.2% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 10.2% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 7.0% |

| **EDUCATION** | | **SCHOOL YEAR** |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 7,580 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 19.7% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 10.8% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 103 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 125 |
| June 1997 | 44 |
| June 1998 | 25 |
| June 1999 | 12 |
| June 2000 | 14 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 443 |
| June 1997 | 341 |
| June 1998 | 337 |
| June 1999 | 389 |
| June 2000 | 326 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 533 | 481 | 490 | 500 | 432 | 435 | 426 | 466 | 479 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 74.7% | 73.4% | 74.9% | 80.6% | 87.5% | 86.4% | 83.8% | 86.9% | 84.8% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 6.8% | 8.5% | 6.3% | 8.0% | 8.6% | 7.6% | 6.1% | 8.6% | 7.3% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 41 | 29 | 16 | 28 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 30 | 22 | 13 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 16 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 27.8% | 30.8% | 27.1% | 27.6% | 28.2% | 26.4% | 27.0% | 28.8% | 28.4% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 20.8% | 20.8% | 26.7% | 31.2% | 25.7% | 31.0% | 24.9% | 29.2% | 30.9% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 111 | 100 | 131 | 156 | 111 | 135 | 106 | 136 | 148 |
| Infant Deaths | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - |
| Teen Suicides | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 11 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 762 | 777 | 880 | 890 | 864 | 890 | 954 | 877 | 908 |

# Campbell County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 504 | 479 | 475 | 460 | 454 | 456 | 454 | 463 | 477 | -5% |
| 1 | 517 | 530 | 511 | 498 | 486 | 486 | 483 | 479 | 493 | -5% |
| 2 | 523 | 526 | 543 | 515 | 505 | 500 | 498 | 490 | 489 | -7% |
| 3 | 557 | 540 | 545 | 550 | 527 | 525 | 520 | 515 | 509 | -9% |
| 4 | 606 | 585 | 573 | 569 | 576 | 561 | 557 | 546 | 544 | -10% |
| 5 | 645 | 618 | 601 | 576 | 576 | 591 | 577 | 566 | 559 | -13% |
| 6 | 639 | 649 | 625 | 594 | 574 | 582 | 598 | 575 | 570 | -11% |
| 7 | 670 | 645 | 656 | 621 | 596 | 582 | 592 | 603 | 583 | -13% |
| 8 | 626 | 626 | 606 | 606 | 578 | 563 | 551 | 552 | 566 | -10% |
| 9 | 652 | 664 | 673 | 634 | 644 | 621 | 602 | 587 | 592 | -9% |
| 10 | 695 | 692 | 709 | 699 | 669 | 683 | 660 | 636 | 622 | -11% |
| 11 | 593 | 635 | 635 | 639 | 639 | 613 | 631 | 601 | 584 | -2% |
| 12 | 622 | 654 | 705 | 692 | 701 | 707 | 683 | 694 | 668 | 7% |
| 13 | 590 | 608 | 640 | 678 | 671 | 688 | 695 | 667 | 681 | 15% |
| 14 | 551 | 592 | 618 | 637 | 676 | 679 | 696 | 698 | 675 | 23% |
| 15 | 538 | 546 | 588 | 601 | 623 | 673 | 674 | 684 | 694 | 29% |
| 16 | 511 | 543 | 555 | 586 | 600 | 634 | 681 | 678 | 695 | 36% |
| 17 | 504 | 524 | 568 | 566 | 611 | 637 | 670 | 707 | 707 | 40% |
| 18 | 382 | 393 | 413 | 432 | 436 | 476 | 500 | 518 | 556 | 46% |
| Total | 10,925 | 11,049 | 11,239 | 11,153 | 11,142 | 11,257 | 11,322 | 11,259 | 11,264 | 3% |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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# Carbon County

| DEMOGRAPHICS | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 15,575 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 4,348 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 27.9% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 11.8% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 13.3% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 15.4% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 8.8% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 2,852 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 27.9% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 13.5% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs: Grades 7-12 | 67 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 125 |
| June 1997 | 40 |
| June 1998 | 20 |
| June 1999 | 16 |
| June 2000 | 13 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 415 |
| June 1997 | 331 |
| June 1998 | 292 |
| June 1999 | 279 |
| June 2000 | 270 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 217 | 180 | 195 | 215 | 180 | 190 | 189 | 155 | 187 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 75.1% | 71.1% | 70.8% | 71.6% | 72.8% | 82.1% | 77.2% | 74.2% | 79.7% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 8.3% | 9.4% | 11.8% | 6.5% | 9.4% | 7.9% | 7.4% | 11.0% | 9.1% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 28 | 20 | 15 | 37 | 21 | 38 | 37 | 18 | 24 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 11 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 20.3% | 24.4% | 22.6% | 19.5% | 22.2% | 22.1% | 20.6% | 27.1% | 24.1% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 18.4% | 23.3% | 26.7% | 24.7% | 32.2% | 29.5% | 32.8% | 36.8% | 34.8% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 40 | 42 | 52 | 53 | 58 | 56 | 62 | 57 | 65 |
| Infant Deaths | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Teen Suicides | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 191 | 195 | 126 | 234 | 360 | 299 | 203 | 302 | 298 |

# Carbon County

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **205** | **187** | **177** | **172** | **169** | **166** | **159** | **160** | **160** | **-22%** |
| 1 | 228 | 226 | 206 | 207 | 199 | 193 | 187 | 181 | 179 | -21% |
| **2** | **225** | **218** | **215** | **199** | **196** | **190** | **186** | **187** | **179** | **-20%** |
| 3 | 229 | 214 | 206 | 204 | 190 | 191 | 181 | 179 | 176 | -23% |
| **4** | **264** | **247** | **228** | **223** | **223** | **210** | **203** | **199** | **193** | **-27%** |
| 5 | 301 | 280 | 260 | 244 | 241 | 241 | 224 | 225 | 214 | -29% |
| **6** | **291** | **280** | **260** | **246** | **231** | **228** | **227** | **215** | **207** | **-29%** |
| 7 | 297 | 275 | 265 | 247 | 235 | 224 | 217 | 221 | 205 | -31% |
| **8** | **277** | **270** | **249** | **246** | **230** | **220** | **205** | **204** | **206** | **-26%** |
| 9 | 293 | 284 | 276 | 254 | 253 | 241 | 223 | 215 | 214 | -27% |
| **10** | **316** | **307** | **296** | **286** | **271** | **266** | **249** | **239** | **224** | **-29%** |
| 11 | 314 | 326 | 314 | 305 | 302 | 284 | 276 | 261 | 252 | -20% |
| **12** | **315** | **311** | **321** | **312** | **309** | **301** | **282** | **275** | **264** | **-16%** |
| 13 | 279 | 281 | 278 | 291 | 288 | 284 | 276 | 263 | 259 | -7% |
| **14** | **290** | **299** | **299** | **299** | **314** | **306** | **301** | **296** | **278** | **-4%** |
| 15 | 273 | 273 | 273 | 281 | 281 | 302 | 290 | 293 | 280 | 3% |
| **16** | **266** | **277** | **267** | **280** | **286** | **285** | **300** | **294** | **290** | **9%** |
| 17 | 283 | 286 | 296 | 292 | 307 | 312 | 310 | 331 | 316 | 12% |
| **18** | **217** | **216** | **218** | **230** | **225** | **238** | **242** | **245** | **252** | **16%** |
| Total | 5,163 | 5,057 | 4,904 | 4,818 | 4,750 | 4,682 | 4,538 | 4,483 | 4,348 | -16% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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# Converse County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 12,337 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 3,881 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 31.5% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 14.5% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 14.6% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 15.0% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 9.5% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 2,575 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 28.4% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 12.3% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 23 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 103 |
| June 1997 | 44 |
| June 1998 | 12 |
| June 1999 | 9 |
| June 2000 | 4 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 304 |
| June 1997 | 311 |
| June 1998 | 280 |
| June 1999 | 247 |
| June 2000 | 260 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 152 | 150 | 143 | 142 | 157 | 167 | 147 | 156 | 134 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 84.9% | 84.0% | 84.5% | 83.8% | 82.8% | 82.6% | 78.2% | 83.3% | 71.6% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 4.6% | 4.7% | 5.6% | 9.9% | 5.7% | 12.0% | 3.4% | 3.8% | 6.7% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 24 | 33 | 25 | 31 | 15 | 17 | 29 | 16 | 16 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 4 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 26.3% | 26.7% | 26.6% | 23.2% | 25.5% | 25.7% | 25.2% | 21.8% | 25.4% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 19.7% | 30.0% | 23.8% | 26.8% | 30.6% | 28.1% | 25.9% | 27.6% | 29.9% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 30 | 45 | 34 | 38 | 48 | 47 | 38 | 43 | 40 |
| Infant Deaths | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 2 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 120 | 110 | 162 | 102 | 112 | 151 | 177 | 170 | 212 |

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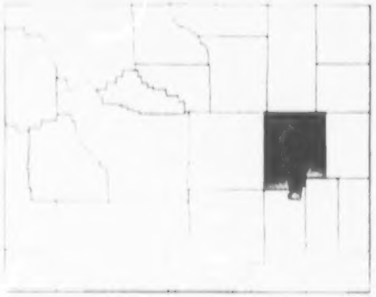
# Converse County



**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | **182** | **169** | **166** | **163** | **162** | **163** | **161** | **167** | **167** | **-8%** |
| 1 | 165 | 166 | 159 | 156 | 152 | 154 | 151 | 152 | 151 | -8% |
| 2 | **171** | **168** | **173** | **167** | **162** | **160** | **161** | **160** | **157** | **-8%** |
| 3 | 174 | 165 | 165 | 169 | 161 | 160 | 158 | 158 | 155 | -11% |
| 4 | **200** | **191** | **184** | **184** | **188** | **180** | **179** | **180** | **177** | **-12%** |
| 5 | 221 | 210 | 203 | 186 | 196 | 201 | 192 | 194 | 189 | -14% |
| 6 | **196** | **194** | **186** | **180** | **172** | **175** | **178** | **174** | **169** | **-14%** |
| 7 | 214 | 203 | 202 | 195 | 187 | 181 | 184 | 188 | 179 | -16% |
| 8 | **210** | **207** | **197** | **200** | **191** | **186** | **180** | **182** | **184** | **-12%** |
| 9 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 238 | 240 | 231 | 224 | 219 | 218 | -12% |
| 10 | **230** | **227** | **229** | **228** | **217** | **222** | **215** | **209** | **200** | **-13%** |
| 11 | 221 | 231 | 229 | 233 | 232 | 224 | 227 | 218 | 211 | -5% |
| 12 | **219** | **226** | **241** | **239** | **243** | **244** | **236** | **240** | **228** | **4%** |
| 13 | 199 | 202 | 210 | 224 | 223 | 227 | 228 | 221 | 220 | 11% |
| 14 | **228** | **241** | **249** | **260** | **275** | **277** | **282** | **283** | **270** | **18%** |
| 15 | 199 | 198 | 211 | 218 | 226 | 243 | 243 | 249 | 247 | 24% |
| 16 | **181** | **190** | **193** | **206** | **210** | **221** | **237** | **237** | **243** | **34%** |
| 17 | 217 | 223 | 237 | 240 | 259 | 268 | 283 | 302 | 296 | 36% |
| 18 | **155** | **157** | **164** | **175** | **175** | **192** | **201** | **209** | **220** | **42%** |
| Total | 3,831 | 3,817 | 3,847 | 3,871 | 3,871 | 3,909 | 3,920 | 3,942 | 3,881 | 1% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

# Crook County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 5,829 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 1,752 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 30.1% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 16.8% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 12.4% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 12.6% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 11.0% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 1,211 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 26.6% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 14.5% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 1 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 12 |
| June 1997 | 3 |
| June 1998 | 1 |
| June 1999 | 5 |
| June 2000 | 4 |

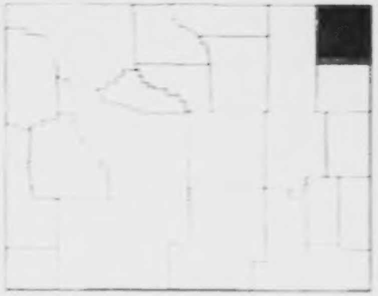
**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 56 |
| June 1997 | 45 |
| June 1998 | 47 |
| June 1999 | 33 |
| June 2000 | 37 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 89 | 70 | 73 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 72 | 50 | 62 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 77.5% | 77.1% | 80.8% | 77.9% | 88.4% | 82.9% | 86.1% | 82.0% | 90.3% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 9.0% | 4.3% | 9.6% | 2.9% | 1.4% | 7.1% | 2.8% | 6.0% | 6.5% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 17 | 9 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 36 | 7 | 27 | 14 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 27.0% | 34.3% | 26.0% | 16.2% | 23.2% | 21.4% | 12.5% | 20.0% | 17.7% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 7.9% | 12.9% | 9.6% | 14.7% | 23.2% | 15.7% | 12.5% | 22.0% | 24.2% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 7 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 15 |
| Infant Deaths | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 23 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 46 | 31 | 52 | 34 | 31 |

# Crook County



## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **100** | **92** | **91** | **88** | **89** | **87** | **87** | **88** | **89** | **-11%** |
| 1 | 76 | 77 | 74 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 69 | 69 | 69 | -9% |
| **2** | **87** | **85** | **87** | **82** | **83** | **81** | **81** | **78** | **77** | **-11%** |
| 3 | 83 | 78 | 78 | 79 | 77 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 71 | -14% |
| **4** | **100** | **94** | **91** | **90** | **94** | **89** | **88** | **86** | **84** | **-16%** |
| 5 | 85 | 80 | 76 | 73 | 75 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 70 | -18% |
| **6** | **102** | **100** | **96** | **91** | **91** | **90** | **92** | **89** | **86** | **-16%** |
| 7 | 107 | 100 | 101 | 96 | 95 | 90 | 91 | 93 | 88 | -18% |
| **8** | **108** | **106** | **100** | **101** | **98** | **94** | **92** | **92** | **93** | **-14%** |
| 9 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 106 | 110 | 104 | 101 | 98 | 97 | -13% |
| **10** | **110** | **107** | **109** | **107** | **105** | **105** | **102** | **97** | **94** | **-15%** |
| 11 | 102 | 107 | 106 | 107 | 109 | 103 | 105 | 101 | 96 | -6% |
| **12** | **108** | **110** | **116** | **114** | **120** | **118** | **113** | **115** | **109** | **1%** |
| 13 | 100 | 101 | 105 | 110 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 109 | 109 | 9% |
| **14** | **90** | **95** | **98** | **101** | **111** | **107** | **112** | **112** | **107** | **19%** |
| 15 | 92 | 90 | 98 | 99 | 106 | 111 | 111 | 113 | 111 | 21% |
| **16** | **84** | **88** | **87** | **93** | **97** | **102** | **109** | **110** | **112** | **33%** |
| 17 | 72 | 74 | 77 | 78 | 86 | 88 | 92 | 99 | 96 | 33% |
| **18** | **67** | **67** | **70** | **74** | **77** | **82** | **86** | **90** | **94** | **40%** |
| Total | 1,784 | 1,764 | 1,772 | 1,760 | 1,806 | 1,785 | 1,793 | 1,785 | 1,752 | -2% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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# Fremont County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 36,044 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 10,859 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 30.1% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 25.9% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 24.6% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 25.8% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 15.6% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 6,970 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 43.2% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 14.8% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 154 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 805 |
| June 1997 | 589 |
| June 1998 | 455 |
| June 1999 | 457 |
| June 2000 | 378 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 1,530 |
| June 1997 | 1,299 |
| June 1998 | 1,276 |
| June 1999 | 1,007 |
| June 2000 | 902 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 581 | 518 | 531 | 507 | 473 | 461 | 460 | 487 | 505 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 72.8% | 72.2% | 75.9% | 78.5% | 78.9% | 74.4% | 75.7% | 70.2% | 74.9% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 7.7% | 6.2% | 7.0% | 4.3% | 7.0% | 5.4% | 9.6% | 7.2% | 9.3% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 39 | 35 | 28 | 39 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 38 | 38 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 29 | 27 | 22 | 32 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 37 | 32 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 27.0% | 30.3% | 29.4% | 25.4% | 24.1% | 23.2% | 25.9% | 22.2% | 30.9% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 29.4% | 29.2% | 33.9% | 36.7% | 38.7% | 38.0% | 41.5% | 40.2% | 43.6% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 171 | 151 | 180 | 186 | 183 | 175 | 191 | 196 | 220 |
| Infant Deaths | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 9 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 5 | 8 | 4 | - | 3 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | 2 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| Teen Suicides | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 396 | 467 | 597 | 568 | 652 | 791 | 751 | 786 | 664 |

# Fremont County

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 532 | 531 | 521 | 494 | 459 | 450 | 449 | 464 | 469 | -12% |
| 1 | 506 | 513 | 518 | 517 | 483 | 445 | 434 | 438 | 452 | -11% |
| 2 | 521 | 535 | 528 | 540 | 533 | 500 | 470 | 459 | 464 | -11% |
| 3 | 556 | 547 | 549 | 559 | 563 | 552 | 510 | 488 | 476 | -14% |
| 4 | 599 | 572 | 550 | 563 | 563 | 568 | 559 | 523 | 489 | -18% |
| 5 | 630 | 598 | 557 | 548 | 558 | 564 | 560 | 556 | 515 | -18% |
| 6 | 628 | 649 | 606 | 575 | 563 | 567 | 572 | 570 | 569 | -9% |
| 7 | 646 | 612 | 627 | 587 | 557 | 544 | 548 | 559 | 556 | -14% |
| 8 | 625 | 636 | 593 | 613 | 573 | 540 | 532 | 540 | 540 | -14% |
| 9 | 684 | 696 | 696 | 659 | 675 | 633 | 595 | 584 | 594 | -13% |
| 10 | 671 | 658 | 664 | 672 | 629 | 649 | 603 | 576 | 566 | -16% |
| 11 | 624 | 679 | 653 | 665 | 665 | 631 | 645 | 601 | 572 | -8% |
| 12 | 599 | 642 | 678 | 666 | 677 | 681 | 639 | 658 | 612 | 2% |
| 13 | 592 | 632 | 660 | 715 | 693 | 709 | 706 | 670 | 691 | 17% |
| 14 | 533 | 576 | 599 | 634 | 677 | 661 | 671 | 671 | 636 | 19% |
| 15 | 541 | 541 | 571 | 597 | 636 | 681 | 659 | 673 | 677 | 25% |
| 16 | 537 | 557 | 549 | 589 | 618 | 646 | 698 | 677 | 684 | 27% |
| 17 | 538 | 544 | 554 | 561 | 601 | 635 | 672 | 710 | 685 | 27% |
| 18 | 432 | 456 | 452 | 476 | 483 | 513 | 545 | 575 | 612 | 42% |
| Total | 10,994 | 11,174 | 11,125 | 11,230 | 11,206 | 11,169 | 11,067 | 10,992 | 10,859 | -1% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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# Goshen County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 12,886 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 3,447 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 26.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 26.4% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 24.8% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 26.8% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 13.5% |

| **EDUCATION** | | **SCHOOL YEAR** |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 2,101 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 40.1% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 14.9% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 34 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 166 |
| June 1997 | 73 |
| June 1998 | 32 |
| June 1999 | 31 |
| June 2000 | 17 |

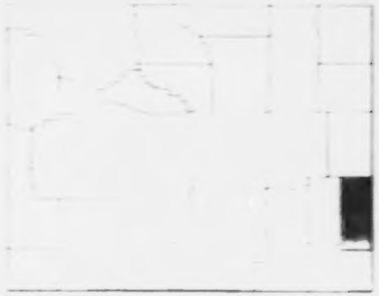
**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 494 |
| June 1997 | 406 |
| June 1998 | 400 |
| June 1999 | 369 |
| June 2000 | 370 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 161 | 155 | 143 | 161 | 124 | 142 | 148 | 155 | 154 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 75.8% | 86.5% | 76.2% | 77.6% | 79.0% | 73.9% | 77.7% | 77.4% | 75.3% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 7.5% | 6.5% | 2.1% | 8.1% | 5.6% | 10.6% | 5.4% | 4.5% | 5.2% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 23 | 47 | 20 | 28 | 40 | 27 | 12 | 8 | 29 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 7 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 19.3% | 20.0% | 16.1% | 24.8% | 18.5% | 16.9% | 19.6% | 14.8% | 17.5% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 20.5% | 25.2% | 24.5% | 26.7% | 38.7% | 26.8% | 24.3% | 23.9% | 26.6% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 33 | 39 | 35 | 43 | 48 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 41 |
| Infant Deaths | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Teen Suicides | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 128 | 204 | 187 | 193 | 185 | 246 | 231 | 228 | 215 |

# Goshen County



**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 178 | 166 | 161 | 157 | 156 | 150 | 148 | 154 | 153 | -14% |
| 1 | 155 | 157 | 147 | 143 | 139 | 138 | 135 | 135 | 137 | -12% |
| 2 | 161 | 157 | 160 | 150 | 145 | 142 | 141 | 140 | 136 | -16% |
| 3 | 179 | 169 | 166 | 170 | 158 | 155 | 152 | 153 | 151 | -16% |
| 4 | 179 | 171 | 161 | 159 | 160 | 151 | 149 | 147 | 144 | -20% |
| 5 | 199 | 187 | 178 | 170 | 167 | 169 | 159 | 159 | 154 | -23% |
| 6 | 206 | 203 | 193 | 184 | 174 | 171 | 175 | 169 | 164 | -20% |
| 7 | 193 | 181 | 180 | 171 | 164 | 153 | 153 | 158 | 150 | -22% |
| 8 | 196 | 192 | 180 | 180 | 170 | 162 | 154 | 157 | 157 | -20% |
| 9 | 234 | 233 | 228 | 217 | 213 | 203 | 195 | 190 | 188 | -20% |
| 10 | 214 | 211 | 208 | 206 | 194 | 191 | 183 | 180 | 170 | -21% |
| 11 | 187 | 199 | 194 | 194 | 191 | 181 | 178 | 174 | 167 | -11% |
| 12 | 201 | 206 | 216 | 212 | 211 | 206 | 196 | 199 | 189 | -6% |
| 13 | 207 | 209 | 213 | 228 | 222 | 219 | 218 | 210 | 208 | 0% |
| 14 | 203 | 214 | 216 | 221 | 233 | 228 | 227 | 228 | 218 | 7% |
| 15 | 209 | 207 | 216 | 221 | 224 | 236 | 233 | 239 | 234 | 12% |
| 16 | 207 | 214 | 214 | 227 | 227 | 230 | 247 | 249 | 243 | 17% |
| 17 | 193 | 194 | 204 | 206 | 217 | 225 | 226 | 249 | 239 | 24% |
| 18 | 185 | 185 | 191 | 207 | 205 | 224 | 229 | 236 | 245 | 32% |
| Total | 3,686 | 3,655 | 3,626 | 3,623 | 3,570 | 3,534 | 3,498 | 3,526 | 3,447 | -6% |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

# Hot Springs County

| **DEMOGRAPHICS** | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 4,727 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 1,165 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 24.6% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 10.5% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 15.3% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 15.6% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 6.4% |

| **EDUCATION** | | **SCHOOL YEAR** |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 817 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 30.6% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 13.2% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 14 | 1998-99 |

| **Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:** | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 31 |
| June 1997 | 9 |
| June 1998 | 4 |
| June 1999 | 1 |
| June 2000 | 1 |

| **Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:** | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 113 |
| June 1997 | 98 |
| June 1998 | 86 |
| June 1999 | 88 |
| June 2000 | 78 |

| ***Birth Indicators*** | **1990** | **1991** | **1992** | **1993** | **1994** | **1995** | **1996** | **1997** | **1998** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 48 | 45 | 57 | 42 | 42 | 47 | 36 | 44 | 51 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 60.4% | 86.7% | 89.5% | 88.1% | 73.8% | 95.7% | 91.7% | 79.5% | 86.3% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 14.6% | 6.7% | 5.3% | 16.7% | 9.5% | 8.5% | 2.8% | 4.5% | 3.9% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 30 | 41 | 10 | 20 | 46 | 28 | 36 | 18 | 18 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 16.7% | 17.8% | 22.8% | 21.4% | 28.6% | 17.0% | 16.7% | 29.5% | 23.5% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 31.3% | 26.7% | 14.0% | 14.3% | 28.6% | 38.3% | 27.8% | 27.3% | 31.4% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 15 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 16 |
| Infant Deaths | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |

| ***Child and Youth Well-Being*** | **1990** | **1991** | **1992** | **1993** | **1994** | **1995** | **1996** | **1997** | **1998** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 4 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 88 | 105 | 95 | 68 | 58 | 89 | 97– | 96 | 82 |

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# Hot Springs County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | **57** | **53** | **51** | **47** | **47** | **44** | **43** | **45** | **45** | **-21%** |
| 1 | 36 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | -22% |
| 2 | **52** | **49** | **49** | **45** | **45** | **42** | **41** | **41** | **39** | **-25%** |
| 3 | 53 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 39 | 40 | -25% |
| 4 | **55** | **50** | **48** | **46** | **47** | **43** | **42** | **41** | **41** | **-25%** |
| 5 | 73 | 66 | 63 | 58 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 53 | 52 | -29% |
| 6 | **71** | **67** | **65** | **59** | **58** | **55** | **56** | **55** | **53** | **-25%** |
| 7 | 61 | 55 | 56 | 50 | 49 | 46 | 45 | 47 | 46 | -25% |
| 8 | **72** | **69** | **65** | **63** | **61** | **54** | **54** | **55** | **55** | **-24%** |
| 9 | 86 | 83 | 84 | 76 | 76 | 68 | 68 | 64 | 66 | -23% |
| 10 | **85** | **81** | **81** | **79** | **75** | **73** | **68** | **65** | **64** | **-25%** |
| 11 | 75 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 72 | 67 | 67 | 64 | 61 | -19% |
| 12 | **82** | **82** | **87** | **81** | **83** | **78** | **75** | **76** | **73** | **-11%** |
| 13 | 84 | 82 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 82 | 82 | 78 | 80 | -5% |
| 14 | **87** | **89** | **92** | **93** | **97** | **92** | **93** | **93** | **89** | **2%** |
| 15 | 75 | 73 | 79 | 76 | 83 | 84 | 81 | 83 | 82 | 9% |
| 16 | **76** | **77** | **78** | **78** | **81** | **80** | **86** | **85** | **86** | **13%** |
| 17 | 80 | 79 | 84 | 81 | 87 | 86 | 89 | 94 | 93 | 16% |
| 18 | **59** | **57** | **59** | **60** | **60** | **62** | **64** | **68** | **72** | **22%** |
| Total | 1,319 | 1,272 | 1,282 | 1,228 | 1,237 | 1,183 | 1,176 | 1,174 | 1,165 | -12% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

# Johnson County

| DEMOGRAPHICS | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 6,824 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 1,706 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 25.0% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 14.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 16.2% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 15.5% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 9.6% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 1,306 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 21.5% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 14.4% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 16 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 41 |
| June 1997 | 13 |
| June 1998 | 6 |
| June 1999 | 6 |
| June 2000 | 4 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 133 |
| June 1997 | 113 |
| June 1998 | 106 |
| June 1999 | 111 |
| June 2000 | 95 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 86 | 68 | 69 | 65 | 86 | 80 | 73 | 75 | 53 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 77.9% | 83.8% | 85.5% | 92.3% | 84.7% | 83.8% | 89.0% | 88.0% | 86.8% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 5.8% | 1.5% | 4.3% | 4.6% | 10.6% | 3.8% | 8.2% | 8.0% | 3.8% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 20 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 5 | 5 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 17.4% | 22.1% | 18.8% | 26.2% | 20.0% | 22.5% | 24.7% | 8.0% | 20.8% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 12.8% | 13.2% | 18.8% | 29.2% | 27.1% | 25.0% | 26.0% | 22.7% | 20.8% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 11 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 11 |
| Infant Deaths | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 57 | 47 | 28 | 39 | 29 | 16 | 26 | 45 | 62 |

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# Johnson County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **80** | **74** | **71** | **69** | **70** | **70** | **68** | **69** | **70** | **-13%** |
| 1 | 86 | 87 | 81 | 81 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 76 | 76 | -12% |
| **2** | **76** | **74** | **75** | **71** | **70** | **69** | **69** | **66** | **66** | **-13%** |
| 3 | 73 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 62 | -15% |
| **4** | **85** | **79** | **76** | **75** | **77** | **76** | **73** | **72** | **71** | **-16%** |
| 5 | 89 | 83 | 80 | 77 | 77 | 79 | 75 | 75 | 73 | -18% |
| **6** | **89** | **88** | **84** | **79** | **79** | **79** | **80** | **78** | **77** | **-13%** |
| 7 | 92 | 86 | 86 | 81 | 79 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 74 | -20% |
| **8** | **94** | **91** | **86** | **86** | **84** | **81** | **78** | **78** | **79** | **-16%** |
| 9 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 97 | 99 | 95 | 92 | 89 | 88 | -15% |
| **10** | **111** | **108** | **108** | **107** | **103** | **105** | **100** | **97** | **93** | **-16%** |
| 11 | 106 | 111 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 105 | 107 | 102 | 98 | -8% |
| **12** | **92** | **93** | **98** | **96** | **99** | **100** | **95** | **97** | **92** | **0%** |
| 13 | 91 | 91 | 96 | 101 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 99 | 99 | 9% |
| **14** | **96** | **101** | **103** | **107** | **116** | **117** | **115** | **118** | **111** | **16%** |
| 15 | 92 | 91 | 97 | 98 | 104 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 110 | 20% |
| **16** | **109** | **118** | **117** | **125** | **129** | **131** | **143** | **142** | **144** | **32%** |
| 17 | 85 | 89 | 93 | 94 | 101 | 103 | 110 | 116 | 115 | 35% |
| **18** | **78** | **78** | **81** | **85** | **86** | **94** | **99** | **101** | **108** | **38%** |
| Total | 1,727 | 1,713 | 1,710 | 1,707 | 1,727 | 1,737 | 1,735 | 1,727 | 1,706 | -1% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

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# Laramie County

| **DEMOGRAPHICS** | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 78,872 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 20,918 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 26.5% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 10.6% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 15.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 15.8% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 8.8% |

| **EDUCATION** | | **SCHOOL YEAR** |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 14,323 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 30.3% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 11.3% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 213 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 764 |
| June 1997 | 332 |
| June 1998 | 200 |
| June 1999 | 148 |
| June 2000 | 106 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 2,386 |
| June 1997 | 1,775 |
| June 1998 | 1,749 |
| June 1999 | 1,615 |
| June 2000 | 1,679 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 1,205 | 1,222 | 1,297 | 1,218 | 1,194 | 1,134 | 1,161 | 1,177 | 1,111 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 76.3% | 76.4% | 71.0% | 75.9% | 77.4% | 80.0% | 74.0% | 80.1% | 79.0% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 8.0% | 7.2% | 7.8% | 6.7% | 10.9% | 7.3% | 10.9% | 11.8% | 9.3% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 40 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 27 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 61 | 43 | 49 | 50 | 43 | 50 | 53 | 53 | 50 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 22.2% | 21.8% | 23.8% | 19.6% | 17.7% | 15.2% | 16.0% | 18.1% | 18.5% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 21.4% | 25.4% | 25.9% | 25.8% | 26.8% | 24.4% | 25.8% | 26.1% | 27.2% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 258 | 310 | 336 | 314 | 320 | 277 | 299 | 307 | 302 |
| Infant Deaths | 12 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 9 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | 5 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Teen Suicides | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 4 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 21 | 7 | 7 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 690 | 788 | 859 | 1,227 | 1,432 | 1,597 | 1,677 | 1,797 | 1,579 |

# Laramie County

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **1,281** | **1,181** | **1,187** | **1,166** | **1,154** | **1,134** | **1,114** | **1,112** | **1,132** | **-12%** |
| 1 | 1,163 | 1,174 | 1,113 | 1,114 | 1,103 | 1,067 | 1,067 | 1,049 | 1,044 | -10% |
| **2** | **1,153** | **1,157** | **1,177** | **1,116** | **1,116** | **1,083** | **1,060** | **1,059** | **1,046** | **-9%** |
| 3 | 1,185 | 1,149 | 1,165 | 1,181 | 1,115 | 1,098 | 1,076 | 1,053 | 1,043 | -12% |
| **4** | **1,162** | **1,128** | **1,104** | **1,103** | **1,124** | **1,048** | **1,042** | **1,014** | **1,003** | **-14%** |
| 5 | 1,203 | 1,155 | 1,143 | 1,102 | 1,104 | 1,106 | 1,032 | 1,034 | 1,011 | -16% |
| **6** | **1,139** | **1,135** | **1,097** | **1,083** | **1,037** | **1,031** | **1,043** | **970** | **983** | **-14%** |
| 7 | 1,167 | 1,123 | 1,126 | 1,093 | 1,062 | 1,012 | 1,011 | 1,019 | 950 | -19% |
| **8** | **1,124** | **1,121** | **1,092** | **1,094** | **1,045** | **1,008** | **959** | **959** | **975** | **-13%** |
| 9 | 1,191 | 1,191 | 1,195 | 1,164 | 1,157 | 1,092 | 1,069 | 1,016 | 1,022 | -14% |
| **10** | **1,217** | **1,195** | **1,212** | **1,220** | **1,175** | **1,160** | **1,102** | **1,065** | **1,021** | **-16%** |
| 11 | 1,102 | 1,192 | 1,192 | 1,200 | 1,195 | 1,141 | 1,130 | 1,087 | 1,051 | -5% |
| **12** | **1,058** | **1,087** | **1,188** | **1,186** | **1,175** | **1,160** | **1,117** | **1,100** | **1,052** | **-1%** |
| 13 | 1,073 | 1,098 | 1,135 | 1,242 | 1,215 | 1,207 | 1,204 | 1,149 | 1,149 | 7% |
| **14** | **1,011** | **1,077** | **1,104** | **1,142** | **1,250** | **1,213** | **1,205** | **1,205** | **1,159** | **15%** |
| 15 | 1,070 | 1,070 | 1,157 | 1,185 | 1,221 | 1,310 | 1,285 | 1,269 | 1,283 | 20% |
| **16** | **1,023** | **1,073** | **1,089** | **1,161** | **1,187** | **1,221** | **1,308** | **1,281** | **1,273** | **24%** |
| 17 | 1,060 | 1,089 | 1,165 | 1,187 | 1,262 | 1,285 | 1,323 | 1,410 | 1,370 | 29% |
| **18** | **1,009** | **1,030** | **1,071** | **1,142** | **1,152** | **1,205** | **1,252** | **1,265** | **1,351** | **34%** |
| Total | 21,391 | 21,425 | 21,712 | 21,881 | 21,849 | 21,581 | 21,399 | 21,116 | 20,918 | -2% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

# Lincoln County

| DEMOGRAPHICS | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 13,876 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 5,030 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 36.2% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 11.9% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 10.3% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 11.7% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 9.3% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 3,327 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 23.7% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 10.2% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 54 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 80 |
| June 1997 | 19 |
| June 1998 | 14 |
| June 1999 | 5 |
| June 2000 | 4 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 204 |
| June 1997 | 157 |
| June 1998 | 134 |
| June 1999 | 146 |
| June 2000 | 145 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 253 | 202 | 190 | 183 | 184 | 188 | 198 | 184 | 174 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 76.7% | 80.2% | 81.1% | 85.8% | 85.3% | 85.6% | 85.4% | 88.6% | 85.6% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 5.5% | 5.9% | 3.2% | 8.7% | 8.2% | 8.0% | 8.6% | 8.7% | 8.6% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 22 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 19 | 21 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 8 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 14.6% | 18.3% | 18.9% | 15.8% | 20.7% | 14.4% | 11.6% | 10.9% | 14.4% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 7.9% | 10.4% | 12.1% | 9.8% | 18.5% | 14.4% | 12.6% | 12.0% | 17.8% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 20 | 21 | 23 | 18 | 34 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 31 |
| Infant Deaths | 4 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Teen Suicides | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 86 | 51 | 46 | 45 | 42 | 37 | 55 | 61 | 36 |

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# Lincoln County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **214** | **201** | **196** | **192** | **192** | **190** | **187** | **189** | **191** | **-11%** |
| 1 | 228 | 232 | 220 | 217 | 216 | 216 | 211 | 206 | 207 | -9% |
| **2** | **239** | **240** | **242** | **232** | **232** | **229** | **228** | **218** | **215** | **-10%** |
| 3 | 244 | 235 | 234 | 238 | 231 | 229 | 225 | 218 | 212 | -13% |
| **4** | **239** | **231** | **222** | **223** | **232** | **222** | **220** | **214** | **208** | **-13%** |
| 5 | 263 | 251 | 240 | 233 | 236 | 243 | 232 | 225 | 221 | -16% |
| **6** | **266** | **270** | **256** | **245** | **243** | **245** | **248** | **236** | **229** | **-14%** |
| 7 | 306 | 294 | 295 | 281 | 277 | 270 | 269 | 269 | 256 | -16% |
| **8** | **305** | **305** | **290** | **293** | **286** | **275** | **266** | **262** | **266** | **-13%** |
| 9 | 314 | 320 | 316 | 303 | 311 | 300 | 289 | 275 | 274 | -13% |
| **10** | **318** | **314** | **319** | **319** | **312** | **317** | **303** | **286** | **277** | **-13%** |
| 11 | 324 | 346 | 340 | 346 | 351 | 337 | 341 | 320 | 307 | -5% |
| **12** | **279** | **293** | **309** | **305** | **317** | **318** | **304** | **301** | **289** | **4%** |
| 13 | 290 | 301 | 311 | 332 | 334 | 340 | 340 | 319 | 324 | 12% |
| **14** | **266** | **285** | **292** | **304** | **329** | **329** | **332** | **326** | **311** | **17%** |
| 15 | 271 | 275 | 293 | 301 | 318 | 343 | 339 | 337 | 338 | 25% |
| **16** | **264** | **280** | **281** | **300** | **316** | **330** | **351** | **343** | **350** | **33%** |
| 17 | 233 | 243 | 259 | 260 | 290 | 298 | 311 | 324 | 318 | 36% |
| **18** | **167** | **172** | **179** | **189** | **195** | **212** | **220** | **224** | **237** | **42%** |
| Total | 5.030 | 5,088 | 5.094 | 5.113 | 5.218 | 5.243 | 5.216 | 5.092 | 5.030 | 0% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

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# Natrona County

| DEMOGRAPHICS | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 63,341 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 17,416 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 27.5% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 15.5% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 18.0% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 18.4% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 9.8% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 12,048 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 29.8% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 13.8% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 326 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 824 |
| June 1997 | 413 |
| June 1998 | 187 |
| June 1999 | 160 |
| June 2000 | 138 |

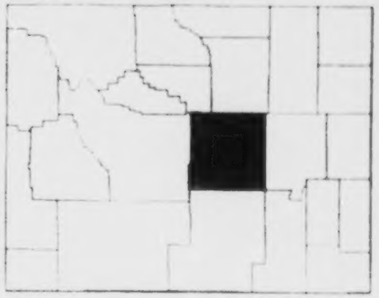
**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 2,181 |
| June 1997 | 1,818 |
| June 1998 | 1,573 |
| June 1999 | 1,511 |
| June 2000 | 1,426 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 932 | 955 | 950 | 871 | 950 | 898 | 887 | 845 | 833 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 82.1% | 84.1% | 84.1% | 85.0% | 84.9% | 84.3% | 84.6% | 82.8% | 85.0% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 6.9% | 8.1% | 8.6% | 6.5% | 8.3% | 7.7% | 7.9% | 8.4% | 7.3% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 32 | 26 | 34 | 34 | 39 | 27 | 37 | 29 | 31 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 43 | 35 | 47 | 49 | 59 | 42 | 58 | 47 | 43 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 31.3% | 30.6% | 31.3% | 25.3% | 26.5% | 25.4% | 26.6% | 26.6% | 29.4% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 23.0% | 27.7% | 30.6% | 31.3% | 31.3% | 34.0% | 33.3% | 35.5% | 35.2% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 214 | 265 | 291 | 273 | 273 | 305 | 295 | 300 | 293 |
| Infant Deaths | 10 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 2 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Teen Suicides | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 21 | 18 | 10 | 21 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 1,145 | 1,184 | 1,009 | 1,002 | 1,145 | 1,043 | 935 | 1,200 | 1,781 |

# Natrona County



**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1,008 | 938 | 910 | 887 | 877 | 852 | 832 | 835 | 839 | -17% |
| 1 | 916 | 925 | 874 | 852 | 836 | 819 | 798 | 783 | 785 | -14% |
| 2 | 891 | 883 | 892 | 845 | 828 | 802 | 784 | 765 | 745 | -16% |
| 3 | 952 | 912 | 901 | 910 | 872 | 851 | 823 | 812 | 790 | -17% |
| 4 | 1,021 | 982 | 934 | 929 | 947 | 890 | 865 | 844 | 824 | -19% |
| 5 | 1,053 | 998 | 949 | 911 | 917 | 917 | 870 | 849 | 822 | -22% |
| 6 | 1,023 | 1,029 | 966 | 927 | 895 | 882 | 888 | 840 | 812 | -21% |
| 7 | 1,115 | 1,070 | 1,060 | 1,005 | 972 | 926 | 912 | 919 | 867 | -22% |
| 8 | 1,071 | 1,063 | 1,004 | 1,004 | 963 | 914 | 872 | 866 | 870 | -19% |
| 9 | 1,088 | 1,092 | 1,076 | 1,026 | 1,037 | 977 | 925 | 893 | 879 | -19% |
| 10 | 1,157 | 1,135 | 1,136 | 1,126 | 1,080 | 1,072 | 1,011 | 969 | 925 | -20% |
| 11 | 1,059 | 1,125 | 1,101 | 1,110 | 1,105 | 1,048 | 1,040 | 990 | 941 | -11% |
| 12 | 972 | 1,007 | 1,069 | 1,048 | 1,060 | 1,047 | 990 | 992 | 942 | -3% |
| 13 | 953 | 976 | 1,000 | 1,065 | 1,054 | 1,051 | 1,036 | 990 | 987 | 4% |
| 14 | 896 | 950 | 965 | 997 | 1,065 | 1,042 | 1,039 | 1,032 | 984 | 10% |
| 15 | 950 | 953 | 1,004 | 1,023 | 1,066 | 1,120 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,092 | 15% |
| 16 | 864 | 910 | 901 | 956 | 983 | 1,011 | 1,061 | 1,043 | 1,045 | 21% |
| 17 | 910 | 930 | 980 | 990 | 1,056 | 1,078 | 1,105 | 1,159 | 1,130 | 24% |
| 18 | 855 | 896 | 932 | 974 | 997 | 1,041 | 1,060 | 1,092 | 1,137 | 33% |
| Total | 18,754 | 18,774 | 18,654 | 18,585 | 18,610 | 18,340 | 18,011 | 17,773 | 17,416 | -7% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

# Niobrara County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 2,706 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 631 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 23.3% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 26.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 20.4% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 23.7% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 13.4% |

| **EDUCATION** | | **SCHOOL YEAR** |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 463 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 28.9% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 12.3% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 2 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 24 |
| June 1997 | 7 |
| June 1998 | 6 |
| June 1999 | 2 |
| June 2000 | 2 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 99 |
| June 1997 | 90 |
| June 1998 | 80 |
| June 1999 | 85 |
| June 2000 | 73 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 24 | 25 | 29 | 25 | 34 | 23 | 36 | 26 | 25 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 83.3% | 80.0% | 69.0% | 76.0% | 91.2% | 87.0% | 86.1% | 92.3% | 84.0% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 12.5% | 8.0% | 3.4% | 8.0% | 5.9% | 4.3% | 16.7% | 7.7% | 4.0% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 0 | 34 | 0 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 27 | 14 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 41.7% | 40.0% | 24.1% | 36.0% | 26.5% | 21.7% | 19.4% | 26.9% | 16.0% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 16.7% | 24.0% | 24.1% | 20.0% | 20.6% | 8.7% | 16.7% | 38.5% | 36.0% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 9 |
| Infant Deaths | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | - | 7 | 6 | 9 | - | 9 | 10 | - | 2 |

# Niobrara County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **36** | **33** | **33** | **32** | **32** | **31** | **31** | **30** | **32** | **-11%** |
| 1 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | -9% |
| **2** | **31** | **29** | **31** | **29** | **29** | **28** | **28** | **27** | **27** | **-13%** |
| 3 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | -17% |
| **4** | **27** | **25** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **-15%** |
| 5 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | -18% |
| **6** | **32** | **32** | **30** | **28** | **28** | **28** | **28** | **27** | **27** | **-16%** |
| 7 | 40 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | -20% |
| **8** | **39** | **39** | **37** | **37** | **35** | **34** | **33** | **33** | **34** | **-13%** |
| 9 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 27 | -18% |
| **10** | **32** | **31** | **32** | **32** | **30** | **30** | **29** | **27** | **28** | **-13%** |
| 11 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 34 | -6% |
| **12** | **32** | **32** | **34** | **34** | **34** | **34** | **33** | **32** | **32** | **0%** |
| 13 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 41 | 43 | 13% |
| **14** | **37** | **39** | **39** | **41** | **43** | **43** | **44** | **43** | **42** | **14%** |
| 15 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 22% |
| **16** | **37** | **39** | **39** | **41** | **42** | **44** | **47** | **46** | **49** | **32%** |
| 17 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 45 | 46 | 51 | 49 | 32% |
| **18** | **24** | **24** | **25** | **27** | **27** | **29** | **30** | **31** | **34** | **42%** |
| Total | 634 | 624 | 628 | 632 | 630 | 634 | 632 | 622 | 631 | 0% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

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# Park County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 25,782 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 6,949 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 27.0% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 10.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 15.0% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 15.5% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 7.3% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 4,436 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 24.7% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 9.0% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 54 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 187 |
| June 1997 | 77 |
| June 1998 | 44 |
| June 1999 | 30 |
| June 2000 | 25 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 719 |
| June 1997 | 658 |
| June 1998 | 619 |
| June 1999 | 392 |
| June 2000 | 388 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 329 | 308 | 297 | 293 | 270 | 281 | 277 | 310 | 309 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 88.8% | 80.2% | 88.2% | 84.3% | 84.4% | 86.1% | 84.5% | 83.9% | 79.3% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 5.5% | 8.1% | 7.7% | 8.2% | 7.0% | 2.8% | 8.7% | 9.4% | 10.0% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 20 | 27 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 9 | 8 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 10 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 3 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 19.8% | 21.1% | 14.8% | 19.5% | 22.2% | 12.8% | 18.4% | 14.8% | 20.4% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 17.6% | 19.8% | 15.8% | 18.1% | 24.1% | 17.4% | 22.4% | 21.6% | 24.9% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 58 | 61 | 47 | 53 | 65 | 49 | 62 | 67 | 77 |
| Infant Deaths | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Teen Suicides | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 7 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 125 | 204 | 190 | 157 | 291 | 367 | 442 | 484 | 379 |

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# Park County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | **325** | **304** | **299** | **298** | **297** | **295** | **291** | **298** | **300** | **-8%** |
| 1 | 340 | 343 | 328 | 325 | 322 | 319 | 311 | 311 | 313 | -8% |
| 2 | **324** | **321** | **326** | **315** | **314** | **312** | **304** | **303** | **299** | **-8%** |
| 3 | 350 | 331 | 330 | 340 | 329 | 324 | 316 | 316 | 309 | -12% |
| 4 | **374** | **357** | **342** | **347** | **358** | **342** | **335** | **334** | **329** | **-12%** |
| 5 | 388 | 365 | 350 | 340 | 347 | 355 | 336 | 333 | 327 | -16% |
| 6 | **387** | **388** | **368** | **356** | **350** | **352** | **354** | **345** | **337** | **-13%** |
| 7 | 395 | 373 | 375 | 362 | 351 | 341 | 339 | 346 | 333 | -16% |
| 8 | **388** | **383** | **365** | **371** | **359** | **347** | **333** | **336** | **339** | **-13%** |
| 9 | 390 | 390 | 388 | 374 | 380 | 367 | 350 | 339 | 338 | -13% |
| 10 | **396** | **388** | **393** | **395** | **382** | **385** | **366** | **355** | **343** | **-13%** |
| 11 | 388 | 411 | 406 | 414 | 420 | 402 | 403 | 387 | 373 | -4% |
| 12 | **382** | **392** | **416** | **417** | **429** | **427** | **406** | **413** | **393** | **3%** |
| 13 | 348 | 354 | 369 | 395 | 398 | 405 | 400 | 387 | 387 | 11% |
| 14 | **347** | **366** | **378** | **396** | **424** | **424** | **427** | **428** | **409** | **18%** |
| 15 | 340 | 339 | 360 | 376 | 394 | 420 | 414 | 422 | 419 | 23% |
| 16 | **345** | **381** | **362** | **390** | **407** | **429** | **449** | **446** | **455** | **32%** |
| 17 | 333 | 340 | 364 | 371 | 403 | 422 | 431 | 458 | 450 | 35% |
| 18 | **368** | **376** | **392** | **418** | **446** | **473** | **464** | **474** | **496** | **35%** |
| Total | 6,908 | 6,882 | 6,911 | 7,000 | 7,110 | 7,141 | 7,029 | 7,031 | 6,949 | 1% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

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# Platte County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 8,626 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 2,346 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 27.2% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 20.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 17.8% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 18.9% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 12.5% |

| **EDUCATION** | | **SCHOOL YEAR** |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 1,712 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 28.1% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 14.3% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 26 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 61 |
| June 1997 | 18 |
| June 1998 | 13 |
| June 1999 | 13 |
| June 2000 | 14 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 218 |
| June 1997 | 174 |
| June 1998 | 167 |
| June 1999 | 165 |
| June 2000 | 173 |

| ***Birth Indicators*** | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 93 | 95 | 91 | 84 | 93 | 84 | 86 | 97 | 94 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 81.7% | 81.1% | 83.5% | 75.0% | 74.2% | 64.3% | 73.3% | 78.4% | 77.7% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 7.5% | 3.2% | 4.4% | 3.6% | 14.0% | 6.0% | 7.0% | 9.3% | 5.3% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 27 | 21 | 17 | 17 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 20.4% | 20.0% | 16.5% | 16.7% | 23.7% | 16.7% | 15.1% | 19.6% | 29.8% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 16.1% | 13.7% | 22.0% | 19.0% | 23.7% | 19.0% | 24.4% | 16.5% | 20.2% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 15 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 22 | 16 | 21 | 16 | 19 |
| Infant Deaths | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |

| ***Child and Youth Well-Being*** | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 42 | 46 | 38 | 36 | 29 | 32 | 21 | 24 | 27 |

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# Platte County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 114 | 107 | 102 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 101 | -11% |
| 1 | 111 | 111 | 104 | 101 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 99 | -11% |
| 2 | 113 | 110 | 111 | 104 | 102 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 97 | -14% |
| 3 | 111 | 105 | 102 | 104 | 99 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 95 | -14% |
| 4 | 141 | 133 | 126 | 125 | 126 | 121 | 118 | 118 | 117 | -17% |
| 5 | 142 | 133 | 126 | 120 | 119 | 121 | 116 | 116 | 113 | -20% |
| 6 | 132 | 132 | 123 | 116 | 113 | 112 | 113 | 111 | 108 | -18% |
| 7 | 127 | 121 | 117 | 112 | 107 | 103 | 103 | 108 | 102 | -20% |
| 8 | 145 | 142 | 134 | 133 | 128 | 122 | 118 | 121 | 122 | -16% |
| 9 | 127 | 127 | 124 | 118 | 116 | 111 | 108 | 105 | 105 | -17% |
| 10 | 142 | 138 | 137 | 134 | 128 | 129 | 124 | 120 | 116 | -18% |
| 11 | 152 | 159 | 156 | 156 | 153 | 147 | 147 | 142 | 138 | -9% |
| 12 | 133 | 137 | 142 | 139 | 141 | 140 | 135 | 137 | 131 | -2% |
| 13 | 129 | 131 | 134 | 140 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 134 | 136 | 5% |
| 14 | 129 | 135 | 136 | 140 | 148 | 146 | 148 | 148 | 143 | 11% |
| 15 | 141 | 141 | 147 | 149 | 155 | 164 | 164 | 167 | 165 | 17% |
| 16 | 128 | 133 | 133 | 140 | 143 | 147 | 158 | 157 | 162 | 27% |
| 17 | 126 | 128 | 134 | 133 | 144 | 148 | 154 | 163 | 162 | 29% |
| 18 | 100 | 99 | 103 | 108 | 110 | 118 | 122 | 127 | 134 | 34% |
| Total | 2,443 | 2,422 | 2,391 | 2,371 | 2,369 | 2,358 | 2,356 | 2,363 | 2,346 | -4% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

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# Sheridan County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 25,165 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 6,466 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 25.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 11.1% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 14.4% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 16.0% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 7.4% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 4,223 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 30.2% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 14.4% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 67 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 233 |
| June 1997 | 90 |
| June 1998 | 44 |
| June 1999 | 42 |
| June 2000 | 24 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 821 |
| June 1997 | 676 |
| June 1998 | 623 |
| June 1999 | 635 |
| June 2000 | 628 |

| ***Birth Indicators*** | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 285 | 249 | 323 | 281 | 276 | 259 | 276 | 285 | 261 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 83.5% | 81.9% | 85.8% | 84.3% | 89.5% | 95.0% | 88.0% | 90.5% | 84.7% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 5.3% | 4.8% | 5.3% | 7.1% | 6.5% | 7.7% | 5.4% | 7.0% | 7.7% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 17 | 11 | 31 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 26 | 9 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 9 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 3 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 20.4% | 23.3% | 23.5% | 28.5% | 19.9% | 21.6% | 19.9% | 20.7% | 22.2% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 19.6% | 29.3% | 24.5% | 26.7% | 25.4% | 27.8% | 27.2% | 29.5% | 29.5% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 56 | 73 | 79 | 75 | 70 | 72 | 75 | 84 | 77 |
| Infant Deaths | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| ***Child and Youth Well-Being*** | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 2 | - | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 250 | 291 | 316 | 367 | 405 | 343 | 355 | 503 | 437 |

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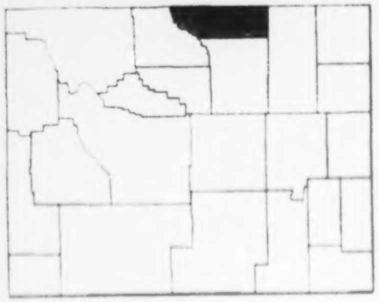
# Sheridan County



**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **274** | **255** | **249** | **245** | **241** | **238** | **234** | **236** | **238** | **-13%** |
| 1 | 286 | 287 | 273 | 267 | 262 | 261 | 252 | 248 | 250 | -13% |
| **2** | **274** | **271** | **274** | **262** | **259** | **253** | **248** | **241** | **238** | **-13%** |
| 3 | 288 | 275 | 274 | 278 | 266 | 261 | 256 | 249 | 244 | -15% |
| **4** | **326** | **308** | **296** | **300** | **303** | **289** | **285** | **277** | **274** | **-16%** |
| 5 | 357 | 338 | 324 | 312 | 312 | 317 | 303 | 294 | 288 | -19% |
| **6** | **364** | **363** | **344** | **332** | **321** | **318** | **323** | **306** | **298** | **-18%** |
| 7 | 382 | 359 | 362 | 347 | 332 | 318 | 317 | 320 | 306 | -20% |
| **8** | **366** | **359** | **341** | **345** | **329** | **315** | **303** | **300** | **305** | **-17%** |
| 9 | 381 | 381 | 378 | 362 | 365 | 346 | 331 | 319 | 316 | -17% |
| **10** | **426** | **415** | **418** | **418** | **399** | **401** | **382** | **366** | **353** | **-17%** |
| 11 | 375 | 394 | 387 | 394 | 392 | 372 | 376 | 357 | 342 | -9% |
| **12** | **385** | **391** | **416** | **411** | **417** | **415** | **396** | **398** | **382** | **-1%** |
| 13 | 367 | 365 | 379 | 403 | 400 | 403 | 400 | 383 | 386 | 5% |
| **14** | **384** | **398** | **409** | **427** | **454** | **448** | **455** | **450** | **431** | **12%** |
| 15 | 379 | 371 | 392 | 404 | 422 | 445 | 440 | 444 | 442 | 17% |
| **16** | **341** | **353** | **354** | **376** | **387** | **402** | **426** | **415** | **420** | **23%** |
| 17 | 387 | 395 | 420 | 427 | 458 | 469 | 488 | 504 | 497 | 28% |
| **18** | **345** | **343** | **359** | **382** | **381** | **408** | **422** | **440** | **456** | **32%** |
| Total | 6,687 | 6,621 | 6,649 | 6,692 | 6,700 | 6,679 | 6,637 | 6,547 | 6,466 | -3% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

# Sublette County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 5,738 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 1,526 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 26.6% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 8.1% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 8.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 10.6% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 6.3% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 1,231 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 18.9% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 10.2% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 6 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 24 |
| June 1997 | 9 |
| June 1998 | 4 |
| June 1999 | 8 |
| June 2000 | 2 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 70 |
| June 1997 | 66 |
| June 1998 | 38 |
| June 1999 | 59 |
| June 2000 | 51 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 72 | 63 | 55 | 75 | 78 | 74 | 55 | 65 | 57 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 83.3% | 84.1% | 81.8% | 86.7% | 78.2% | 79.7% | 76.4% | 75.4% | 78.9% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 5.6% | 7.9% | 7.3% | 12.0% | 12.8% | 9.5% | 7.3% | 6.2% | 12.3% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 10 | 38 | 18 | 26 | 32 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 14 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 18.1% | 20.6% | 23.6% | 14.7% | 25.6% | 21.6% | 20.0% | 13.8% | 29.8% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 19.4% | 17.5% | 16.4% | 9.3% | 21.8% | 25.7% | 12.7% | 18.5% | 31.6% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 14 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 18 |
| Infant Deaths | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 32 | 28 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 5 |

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# Sublette County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **76** | **71** | **70** | **70** | **69** | **69** | **68** | **70** | **71** | **-7%** |
| 1 | 74 | 75 | 71 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 70 | 71 | 71 | -4% |
| **2** | **77** | **78** | **79** | **76** | **79** | **76** | **74** | **74** | **73** | **-5%** |
| 3 | 73 | 71 | 69 | 73 | 72 | 71 | 69 | 68 | 67 | -8% |
| **4** | **79** | **76** | **72** | **74** | **78** | **74** | **73** | **72** | **71** | **-10%** |
| 5 | 73 | 70 | 66 | 66 | 68 | 70 | 67 | 66 | 65 | -11% |
| **6** | **62** | **62** | **59** | **58** | **57** | **58** | **58** | **57** | **56** | **-10%** |
| 7 | 84 | 80 | 80 | 78 | 77 | 76 | 75 | 77 | 74 | -12% |
| **8** | **78** | **77** | **74** | **77** | **74** | **71** | **71** | **71** | **71** | **-9%** |
| 9 | 80 | 81 | 80 | 78 | 81 | 78 | 75 | 73 | 74 | -8% |
| **10** | **79** | **78** | **79** | **79** | **79** | **80** | **75** | **73** | **72** | **-9%** |
| 11 | 93 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 102 | 98 | 99 | 95 | 92 | -1% |
| **12** | **73** | **77** | **80** | **81** | **85** | **84** | **81** | **82** | **79** | **8%** |
| 13 | 80 | 82 | 87 | 92 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 92 | 94 | 18% |
| **14** | **69** | **75** | **75** | **81** | **90** | **89** | **90** | **90** | **87** | **26%** |
| 15 | 84 | 84 | 90 | 95 | 103 | 107 | 106 | 109 | 110 | 31% |
| **16** | **75** | **78** | **79** | **85** | **90** | **95** | **99** | **99** | **104** | **39%** |
| 17 | 70 | 73 | 77 | 79 | 88 | 92 | 94 | 101 | 100 | 43% |
| **18** | **64** | **64** | **68** | **72** | **76** | **82** | **84** | **88** | **95** | **48%** |
| Total | 1,443 | 1,450 | 1,452 | 1,485 | 1,536 | 1,538 | 1,524 | 1,528 | 1,526 | 6% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

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# Sweetwater County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 39,780 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 13,206 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 33.2% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 8.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 9.2% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 10.6% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 7.1% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 8,092 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 21.1% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 14.7% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 219 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 305 |
| June 1997 | 119 |
| June 1998 | 57 |
| June 1999 | 37 |
| June 2000 | 27 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 714 |
| June 1997 | 585 |
| June 1998 | 482 |
| June 1999 | 490 |
| June 2000 | 455 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 562 | 641 | 576 | 636 | 560 | 522 | 522 | 555 | 587 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 80.4% | 72.5% | 78.5% | 79.6% | 78.8% | 79.1% | 82.0% | 79.5% | 75.1% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 7.5% | 5.3% | 8.0% | 7.9% | 9.1% | 8.2% | 8.4% | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 30 | 32 | 34 | 24 | 24 | 32 | 22 | 27 | 23 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 31 | 34 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 40 | 27 | 34 | 24 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 30.4% | 26.7% | 26.7% | 24.2% | 29.8% | 26.1% | 25.1% | 26.1% | 26.4% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 19.6% | 24.2% | 22.2% | 27.0% | 28.6% | 29.3% | 29.5% | 28.5% | 33.4% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 110 | 155 | 128 | 172 | 160 | 153 | 154 | 158 | 196 |
| Infant Deaths | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 8 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 339 | 323 | 312 | 357 | 537 | 554 | 770 | 937 | 1,012 |

# Sweetwater County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **602** | **570** | **565** | **547** | **538** | **524** | **509** | **509** | **515** | **-14%** |
| 1 | 614 | 635 | 602 | 593 | 575 | 568 | 549 | 536 | 545 | -11% |
| **2** | **639** | **650** | **657** | **628** | **612** | **596** | **578** | **568** | **561** | **-12%** |
| 3 | 659 | 642 | 642 | 651 | 612 | 599 | 577 | 565 | 561 | -15% |
| **4** | **685** | **671** | **647** | **645** | **646** | **611** | **594** | **577** | **568** | **-17%** |
| 5 | 718 | 695 | 670 | 643 | 636 | 639 | 603 | 585 | 577 | -20% |
| **6** | **761** | **769** | **739** | **709** | **676** | **671** | **670** | **628** | **622** | **-18%** |
| 7 | 836 | 811 | 811 | 773 | 738 | 703 | 693 | 696 | 666 | -20% |
| **8** | **753** | **758** | **725** | **722** | **685** | **659** | **619** | **614** | **624** | **-17%** |
| 9 | 910 | 934 | 928 | 882 | 874 | 832 | 787 | 750 | 748 | -18% |
| **10** | **891** | **899** | **904** | **893** | **846** | **840** | **791** | **756** | **723** | **-19%** |
| 11 | 823 | 890 | 884 | 886 | 870 | 829 | 811 | 770 | 743 | -10% |
| **12** | **819** | **854** | **917** | **906** | **900** | **891** | **838** | **829** | **797** | **-3%** |
| 13 | 808 | 842 | 871 | 924 | 908 | 907 | 885 | 835 | 839 | 4% |
| **14** | **711** | **770** | **795** | **814** | **860** | **847** | **835** | **818** | **790** | **11%** |
| 15 | 690 | 704 | 754 | 771 | 786 | 836 | 809 | 805 | 805 | 17% |
| **16** | **696** | **751** | **756** | **799** | **813** | **831** | **873** | **849** | **865** | **24%** |
| 17 | 659 | 687 | 734 | 738 | 781 | 802 | 818 | 849 | 835 | 27% |
| **18** | **586** | **614** | **646** | **693** | **700** | **750** | **744** | **773** | **822** | **40%** |
| Total | 13,860 | 14,146 | 14,247 | 14,217 | 14,056 | 13,935 | 13,583 | 13,312 | 13,206 | -5% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

# Teton County

## DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 14,163 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 3,280 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 23.2% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 10.5% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 6.3% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 6.9% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 6.3% |

| EDUCATION | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 2,311 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 7.1% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 11.2% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 14 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 18 |
| June 1997 | 3 |
| June 1998 | 2 |
| June 1999 | 2 |
| June 2000 | 1 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 107 |
| June 1997 | 91 |
| June 1998 | 72 |
| June 1999 | 57 |
| June 2000 | 52 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 211 | 194 | 187 | 162 | 192 | 173 | 164 | 184 | 162 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 89.1% | 90.2% | 84.5% | 91.4% | 92.2% | 91.9% | 83.5% | 90.4% | 88.9% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 3.8% | 4.1% | 8.0% | 6.8% | 8.3% | 4.0% | 6.7% | 7.5% | 10.5% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 35 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 8 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 12.8% | 13.9% | 13.4% | 6.8% | 9.9% | 11.0% | 7.3% | 3.7% | 7.4% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 14.2% | 9.8% | 13.9% | 14.2% | 14.1% | 14.5% | 24.4% | 16.8% | 19.8% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 30 | 19 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 40 | 31 | 32 |
| Infant Deaths | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Teen Suicides | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | - | 1 | 6 | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 162 | 287 | 266 | 276 | 317 | 183 | 108 | 97 | 103 |

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# Teton County

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **195** | **191** | **193** | **197** | **196** | **193** | **193** | **198** | **206** | **6%** |
| 1 | 192 | 203 | 196 | 200 | 198 | 198 | 194 | 196 | 202 | 5% |
| **2** | **168** | **175** | **182** | **182** | **179** | **177** | **175** | **176** | **177** | **5%** |
| 3 | 179 | 180 | 184 | 194 | 190 | 187 | 183 | 185 | 185 | 3% |
| **4** | **184** | **183** | **180** | **187** | **193** | **188** | **183** | **183** | **182** | **-1%** |
| 5 | 162 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 164 | 159 | 158 | 157 | -3% |
| **6** | **152** | **161** | **155** | **154** | **152** | **153** | **157** | **154** | **153** | **1%** |
| 7 | 164 | 163 | 168 | 166 | 162 | 159 | 160 | 165 | 160 | -2% |
| **8** | **158** | **163** | **159** | **168** | **162** | **156** | **153** | **156** | **161** | **2%** |
| 9 | 159 | 168 | 170 | 169 | 173 | 167 | 161 | 158 | 161 | 1% |
| **10** | **155** | **159** | **164** | **169** | **164** | **167** | **162** | **159** | **156** | **1%** |
| 11 | 132 | 147 | 148 | 157 | 157 | 152 | 154 | 148 | 149 | 13% |
| **12** | **134** | **144** | **157** | **161** | **165** | **166** | **160** | **165** | **161** | **20%** |
| 13 | 152 | 159 | 167 | 187 | 187 | 191 | 192 | 187 | 191 | 26% |
| **14** | **138** | **148** | **155** | **170** | **182** | **182** | **186** | **188** | **184** | **33%** |
| 15 | 116 | 120 | 129 | 139 | 144 | 155 | 157 | 161 | 163 | 41% |
| **16** | **120** | **129** | **132** | **147** | **151** | **159** | **170** | **177** | **181** | **51%** |
| 17 | 119 | 128 | 140 | 146 | 158 | 164 | 174 | 185 | 186 | 56% |
| **18** | **99** | **105** | **112** | **124** | **126** | **138** | **145** | **152** | **165** | **67%** |
| Total | 2,878 | 2,988 | 3,049 | 3,176 | 3,199 | 3,216 | 3,218 | 3,251 | 3,280 | 14% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

# Uinta County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 20,465 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 7,984 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 39.0% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 10.6% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 11.0% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 12.0% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 6.9% |

| **EDUCATION** | | **SCHOOL YEAR** |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 4,946 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 28.2% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 14.5% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 94 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 196 |
| June 1997 | 80 |
| June 1998 | 32 |
| June 1999 | 18 |
| June 2000 | 11 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 498 |
| June 1997 | 426 |
| June 1998 | 410 |
| June 1999 | 422 |
| June 2000 | 441 |

| ***Birth Indicators*** | **1990** | **1991** | **1992** | **1993** | **1994** | **1995** | **1996** | **1997** | **1998** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 361 | 342 | 338 | 310 | 312 | 331 | 338 | 346 | 325 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 82.5% | 82.2% | 79.0% | 83.2% | 84.0% | 85.2% | 83.7% | 85.3% | 81.5% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 13.6% | 8.5% | 9.5% | 10.6% | 9.9% | 9.4% | 10.9% | 13.0% | 11.4% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 34 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 28 | 23 | 23 | 31 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 18 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 19 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 22.7% | 24.0% | 23.7% | 22.3% | 21.2% | 21.8% | 25.4% | 22.0% | 22.8% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 16.9% | 21.3% | 20.4% | 23.9% | 23.1% | 21.1% | 29.6% | 25.4% | 27.1% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 61 | 73 | 69 | 74 | 72 | 70 | 100 | 88 | 88 |
| Infant Deaths | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |

| ***Child and Youth Well-Being*** | **1990** | **1991** | **1992** | **1993** | **1994** | **1995** | **1996** | **1997** | **1998** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | 3 | - | 4 | 2 | - | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Teen Suicides | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | 6 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 243 | 153 | 207 | 257 | 216 | 311 | 319 | 246 | 197 |

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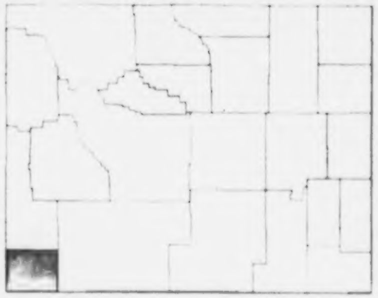
# Uinta County



**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **365** | **350** | **349** | **343** | **342** | **337** | **333** | **338** | **346** | **-5%** |
| 1 | 380 | 395 | 382 | 375 | 373 | 367 | 361 | 360 | 367 | -3% |
| **2** | **338** | **344** | **356** | **338** | **338** | **330** | **327** | **321** | **321** | **-5%** |
| 3 | 354 | 349 | 354 | 358 | 349 | 342 | 336 | 335 | 330 | -7% |
| **4** | **381** | **376** | **365** | **365** | **378** | **357** | **353** | **351** | **349** | **-8%** |
| 5 | 424 | 415 | 405 | 389 | 397 | 402 | 381 | 379 | 374 | -12% |
| **6** | **469** | **483** | **466** | **448** | **438** | **435** | **444** | **429** | **422** | **-10%** |
| 7 | 457 | 446 | 455 | 433 | 422 | 404 | 406 | 415 | 402 | -12% |
| **8** | **454** | **463** | **449** | **450** | **437** | **419** | **404** | **407** | **416** | **-8%** |
| 9 | 462 | 479 | 483 | 463 | 473 | 448 | 433 | 421 | 425 | -8% |
| **10** | **476** | **481** | **494** | **494** | **478** | **476** | **459** | **443** | **432** | **-9%** |
| 11 | 447 | 487 | 488 | 496 | 500 | 473 | 479 | 460 | 446 | 0% |
| **12** | **429** | **456** | **492** | **489** | **501** | **495** | **471** | **480** | **461** | **7%** |
| 13 | 438 | 460 | 486 | 515 | 517 | 519 | 518 | 499 | 506 | 16% |
| **14** | **415** | **452** | **470** | **491** | **529** | **518** | **525** | **524** | **506** | **22%** |
| 15 | 407 | 415 | 448 | 462 | 483 | 509 | 505 | 509 | 513 | 26% |
| **16** | **389** | **417** | **423** | **453** | **471** | **483** | **513** | **511** | **526** | **35%** |
| 17 | 339 | 355 | 383 | 388 | 422 | 432 | 449 | 477 | 474 | 40% |
| **18** | **255** | **263** | **278** | **294** | **299** | **321** | **333** | **344** | **368** | **44%** |
| Total | 7,679 | 7,886 | 8,026 | 8,044 | 8,147 | 8,067 | 8,030 | 8,003 | 7,984 | 4% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

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# Washakie County

## DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 8,669 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 2,498 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 28.8% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 10.9% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 13.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 15.2% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 9.0% |

## EDUCATION

| | | SCHOOL YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 1,728 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 31.6% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 16.6% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 35 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 58 |
| June 1997 | 22 |
| June 1998 | 9 |
| June 1999 | 5 |
| June 2000 | 4 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 199 |
| June 1997 | 138 |
| June 1998 | 128 |
| June 1999 | 120 |
| June 2000 | 137 |

| *Birth Indicators* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 78 | 74 | 73 | 55 | 74 | 57 | 83 | 103 | 100 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 84.1% | 75.6% | 75.5% | 82.3% | 82.4% | 87.5% | 86.6% | 84.5% | 82.0% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 9.7% | 7.6% | 5.1% | 8.0% | 8.8% | 6.3% | 8.2% | 4.9% | 12.0% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 37 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 26 | 31 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 19.5% | 16.8% | 14.3% | 14.2% | 14.3% | 14.6% | 19.6% | 12.6% | 13.0% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 23.1% | 25.7% | 24.7% | 49.1% | 25.7% | 35.1% | 25.3% | 29.1% | 20.0% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 18 | 19 | 18 | 27 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 30 | 20 |
| Infant Deaths | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 |

| *Child and Youth Well-Being* | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 7 | 83 | 2 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 30 | 16 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 101 | 213 | 144 |

UC 256

UC 257

# Washakie County

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | **125** | **114** | **117** | **113** | **110** | **109** | **105** | **109** | **110** | **-12%** |
| 1 | 108 | 105 | 103 | 100 | 97 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 96 | -11% |
| 2 | **119** | **117** | **118** | **111** | **109** | **106** | **105** | **105** | **103** | **-13%** |
| 3 | 115 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 102 | 99 | 96 | 96 | 95 | -17% |
| 4 | **126** | **117** | **113** | **114** | **113** | **108** | **104** | **103** | **104** | **-17%** |
| 5 | 134 | 125 | 122 | 115 | 113 | 115 | 107 | 106 | 106 | -21% |
| 6 | **133** | **132** | **126** | **120** | **113** | **115** | **112** | **109** | **108** | **-19%** |
| 7 | 145 | 136 | 138 | 132 | 122 | 120 | 116 | 120 | 114 | -21% |
| 8 | **155** | **152** | **144** | **143** | **135** | **129** | **120** | **123** | **125** | **-19%** |
| 9 | 172 | 170 | 169 | 160 | 158 | 151 | 143 | 136 | 138 | -20% |
| 10 | **161** | **158** | **159** | **156** | **148** | **148** | **140** | **133** | **127** | **-21%** |
| 11 | 170 | 179 | 177 | 177 | 176 | 168 | 164 | 156 | 153 | -10% |
| 12 | **134** | **140** | **148** | **144** | **145** | **144** | **136** | **134** | **127** | **-5%** |
| 13 | 151 | 155 | 162 | 168 | 166 | 165 | 162 | 152 | 154 | 2% |
| 14 | **146** | **152** | **158** | **162** | **170** | **165** | **166** | **164** | **158** | **8%** |
| 15 | 174 | 168 | 177 | 182 | 185 | 194 | 191 | 198 | 198 | 14% |
| 16 | **136** | **132** | **130** | **139** | **142** | **146** | **152** | **160** | **163** | **20%** |
| 17 | 140 | 131 | 140 | 141 | 149 | 154 | 154 | 175 | 171 | 22% |
| 18 | **114** | **115** | **121** | **126** | **126** | **132** | **135** | **138** | **148** | **30%** |
| Total | 2.658 | 2.604 | 2.629 | 2.610 | 2.579 | 2.563 | 2.502 | 2.511 | 2.498 | -6% |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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# Weston County

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population: 1998 | 6,472 |
| Number of Children Under 19: 1998 | 1,790 |
| Percent of Population under 19: 1998 | 27.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1990 | 11.7% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1993 | 11.0% |
| Children Under 18 Below Poverty: 1995 | 12.1% |
| Families Below Poverty: 1990 | 8.0% |

| **EDUCATION** | | **SCHOOL YEAR** |
|---|---|---|
| Enrolled Students K-12: | 1,261 | 1999-00 |
| Percent Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch: | 25.9% | 1999-00 |
| Percent Special Education Students: | 14.7% | 1999-00 |
| Drop Outs Grades 7-12: | 9 | 1998-99 |

**Total Number of POWER (formerly AFDC) Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 41 |
| June 1997 | 17 |
| June 1998 | 11 |
| June 1999 | 14 |
| June 2000 | 8 |

**Total Number of Food Stamp Cases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1996 | 115 |
| June 1997 | 105 |
| June 1998 | 109 |
| June 1999 | 102 |
| June 2000 | 96 |

| ***Birth Indicators*** | **1990** | **1991** | **1992** | **1993** | **1994** | **1995** | **1996** | **1997** | **1998** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Births | 78 | 74 | 73 | 55 | 74 | 57 | 83 | 64 | 77 |
| % Receiving Early Prenatal Care | 85.9% | 79.7% | 74.0% | 81.8% | 90.5% | 78.9% | 92.8% | 82.8% | 79.2% |
| % Low Birth-Weight Babies | 9.0% | 5.4% | 1.4% | 9.1% | 8.1% | 8.8% | 9.6% | 9.4% | 7.8% |
| Teen Birthrate per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17) | 19 | 6 | 30 | 18 | 23 | 17 | 27 | 5 | 33 |
| Number of Teen Births (Ages 15-17) | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| % Births by Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy | 29.5% | 31.1% | 24.7% | 30.9% | 23.0% | 28.1% | 21.7% | 29.7% | 26.0% |
| % of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers (All Ages) | 21.8% | 24.3% | 24.7% | 25.5% | 18.9% | 22.8% | 28.9% | 23.4% | 29.9% |
| Number of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers | 17 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 23 |
| Infant Deaths | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |

| ***Child and Youth Well-Being*** | **1990** | **1991** | **1992** | **1993** | **1994** | **1995** | **1996** | **1997** | **1998** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Deaths (Ages 1-14) | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Teen Violent Deaths | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 |
| Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Teen Suicides | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes | 41 | 47 | 23 | 39 | 39 | 55 | 37 | 22 | 36 |

# Weston County

## Population Estimates: Ages 0 to 18 Years

| Age | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | % CHG 90/98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | **82** | **76** | **74** | **70** | **70** | **67** | **66** | **66** | **66** | **-20%** |
| 1 | 81 | 80 | 77 | 73 | 71 | 69 | 67 | 65 | 64 | -21% |
| 2 | **90** | **89** | **91** | **84** | **82** | **79** | **78** | **75** | **73** | **-19%** |
| 3 | 87 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 78 | 75 | 73 | 71 | 68 | -22% |
| 4 | **95** | **90** | **87** | **84** | **85** | **81** | **78** | **75** | **73** | **-23%** |
| 5 | 111 | 103 | 98 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 88 | 84 | 81 | -27% |
| 6 | **110** | **110** | **104** | **97** | **93** | **92** | **93** | **87** | **84** | **-24%** |
| 7 | 127 | 119 | 121 | 112 | 106 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 95 | -25% |
| 8 | **123** | **121** | **115** | **113** | **107** | **102** | **96** | **95** | **95** | **-23%** |
| 9 | 136 | 137 | 135 | 126 | 126 | 119 | 114 | 107 | 106 | -22% |
| 10 | **130** | **127** | **129** | **124** | **119** | **118** | **112** | **106** | **102** | **-22%** |
| 11 | 126 | 131 | 129 | 127 | 126 | 119 | 118 | 112 | 106 | -16% |
| 12 | **117** | **120** | **128** | **122** | **124** | **121** | **115** | **114** | **108** | **-8%** |
| 13 | 124 | 126 | 130 | 134 | 132 | 132 | 130 | 122 | 122 | -2% |
| 14 | **100** | **106** | **107** | **109** | **115** | **111** | **113** | **110** | **104** | **4%** |
| 15 | 116 | 116 | 123 | 122 | 127 | 132 | 130 | 129 | 127 | 9% |
| 16 | **93** | **95** | **95** | **100** | **100** | **105** | **110** | **108** | **106** | **14%** |
| 17 | 86 | 87 | 92 | 90 | 96 | 99 | 102 | 106 | 102 | 19% |
| 18 | **86** | **86** | **89** | **93** | **93** | **98** | **103** | **103** | **108** | **26%** |
| Total | 2,020 | 2,002 | 2,007 | 1,955 | 1,942 | 1,912 | 1,886 | 1,835 | 1,790 | -11% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*

**Sources of Data**

U.S. Bureau of the Census

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# Wyoming Children's Action Alliance PARTNERSHIPS!

Be a partner with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance. Through your tax deductible donation you will help us in our mission to provide education and advocacy for Wyoming children and families.

As a partner you ensure that the voices of children and families will be carried in educational, developmental and policy formats. We would like to thank you for becoming a partner by keeping you abreast of issues pertaining to children and families in Wyoming though the following:

- An attractive Wyoming Children's Action Alliance lapel pin being our logo.
- A complimentary copy of both the National and State KIDS COUNT Data Books.
- Our quarterly newsletter "Leading for Children and Families".
- Wyoming KIDS COUNT Reports providing policy suggestions for filling the gaps in our knowledge of how our kids are doing.
- Future publications that share facts, ideas and updates pertaining to children and family issues in Wyoming.
- The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance will thank you in the 2001 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Data Book.

**Donations:**
____$30—Student Partner
____$50—Individual Partner
____$100—Mentor
____$500—Benefactor
____$1,000—Champion
____Other

My total contribution is $_______

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**Wyoming Children's Action Alliance**

**2622 Pioneer Ave.**
**Cheyenne, WY 82001**

**(307) 635-2272**
**800-400-3999**
**Fax: (307) 635-2306**

**www.wykids.com**
**kemmons@trib.com**
**shellis@trib.com**
**dchafin@trib.com**

# How Adults can Advocate for Children

## What is Advocacy?

- Speak up or write in support of a cause,
- Educate others,
- Mobilize people and groups around an issue

## Anyone can be an advocate.

All you have to do is be willing to challenge systems when they don't work. Most importantly, you need to be a voice for those who can't speak for themselves—**children**.

## Why advocate for children?

- Children do not vote; their voices too often go unheard.
- Children and youth have rights which must be honored.
- Children and youth deserve to have government programs work in their best interests.

## Working with policy makers...

Gaining the support of policy makers is an important and valuable strategy for citizens and non-profit organizations.

Often, this can be done by educating them.

**Letter writing** is one way to inform, educate and/or influence decision-makers.

Another way is **meeting with** policy makers—members of the City Council, Mayor's office, senior government officials, etc.

Finally, **phone** decision-makers to discuss upcoming issues that influence the lives of children.

Please use the information on the upcoming pages to contact those who make decisions about children and let your voice be heard.

They are counting on you to keep them informed.

## What you can do to advocate for children and youth...

- Educate your community (neighborhood, social gatherings, faith community, clubs or civic organizations, schools) on the importance of supporting children and youth.
- Be informed—read the paper, watch the news, attend community meetings.
- Mobilize a campaign in your community to support children and youth.
- Organize your neighbors to support your children.
- Advocate for your family—your children, nieces, nephews.
- Teach others to advocate for themselves.
- Advocate for yourself.
- Make children a priority at work.
- Educate elected and appointed officials.
- Volunteer.
- Testify at public hearings.
- Become involved with a group that works with and for children.
- Write opinions and letters to the editor and send them to your local newspaper.
- Do an editorial on the radio or television.
- Vote.
- Become a partner with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance.

## Remember...
## Kids Come First!

# Advocacy Information

During the legislative session you may call the voter hotline at 777-VOTE (777-8683) to obtain bill status information or leave a message for your legislators. When showing your support or opposition for a bill or issue, please have the bill number ready for the administrative support person. Messages will be forwarded promptly to legislators.

You can also obtain information and e-mail your legislators from the legislative website at http://legisweb.state.wy.us. Link to timely and important information from the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance website at www.wykids.com. During the legislative session, and throughout the rest of the year, the wykids count website is updated on a monthly basis to provide support and information to Wyoming's citizens concerning issues that effect the lives of children and families.

## Wyoming Congressional Delegation

**U.S. Senator Craig Thomas (R)**
109 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-6441

**U.S. Senator Mike Enzi (R)**
290 Russell
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3424

**U.S. Representative Barbara Cubin (R)**
1114 Longworth
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2311

**Local contact information for the above:**
2120 Capitol Ave.
Cheyenne, WY 82001

## State Elected Officials

**Governor Jim Geringer**
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0010
(307) 777-7434

**Secretary of State Joe Meyer**
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0020
(307) 777-5333

**State Auditor Max Maxfield**
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0030

**State Treasurer Cynthia Lummis**
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0040

**Superintendent of Public Instruction Judy Catchpole**
Hathaway Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0050
(307) 777-7675

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# Members of the Legislature

*This list is subject to change after the November elections. Please note that an addendum sheet will be inserted with any changes.

| NAME: | PARTY: | DISTRICT: | ADDRESS: | PHONE: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sen. Bill Barton | R | SD 1 | P.O. Box 799, Upton, WY 82730 | 468-2543 |
| Sen. Tex Boggs | D | SD 13 | 2520 College Drive, Rock Springs, WY 82901 | 382-1602 |
| Sen. Cale Case | R | SD 25 | 787 South Fourth, Lander, WY 82520 | 332-7623 |
| Sen. Rich Cathcart | D | SD 6 | RR 1 Box 144, Carpenter, WY 82054 | 634-2222 |
| Sen. Hank Coe | R | SD 18 | 32 Rd. CX-S, Cody, WY 82414 | 527-6201 |
| Sen. Ken Decaria | D | SD 15 | 202 Broken Circle Dr., Evanston, WY 82930 | 789-5499 |
| Sen. Irene Devin | R | SD 10 | 3601 Grays Gable Rd., Laramie, WY 82070 | 742-3901 |
| Sen. Richard Erb | R | SD 24 | 1100 S. Warren Ave., Gillette, WY 82716 | 686-1309 |
| Sen. Gerald Geis | R | SD 20 | 600 Holly Ave., Worland, WY 82401 | 347-6443 |
| Sen. Keith Goodenough | D | SD 28 | P.O. Box 1852, Casper, WY 82602 | 237-3114 |
| Sen. John Hanes | R | SD 5 | 848 Creighton Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82009 | 632-8785 |
| Sen. Mark Harris | D | SD 14 | P.O. Box 345, Green River, WY 82935 | 875-6600 |
| Sen. Bill Hawks | R | SD 29 | P.O. Box 2835, Casper, WY 82602 | 235-2557 |
| Sen. Bruce Hinchey | R | SD 27 | 4011 Kent, Casper, WY 82609 | 234-1593 |
| Sen. Rae Lynn Job | D | SD 12 | 1344 Moran, Rock Springs, WY 82901 | 352-3400 |
| Sen. Tom Kinnison | R | SD 21 | 307 W. Burkitt, Sheridan, WY 82801 | 672-0768 |
| Sen. April Brimmer Kunz | R | SD 4 | P.O. Box 285, Cheyenne, WY 82003 | 632-8191 |
| Sen. Grant Larson | R | SD 17 | P.O. Box3490, Jackson, WY 83001 | 733-2025 |
| Sen. Mike Massie | D | SD 9 | 1209 "W" Hill Road, Laramie, WY 82072 | 742-5383 |
| Sen. Curt Meier | R | SD 3 | Wycross Ranch-Bear Creek Rt., LaGrange, WY 82221 | 834-2344 |
| Sen. Carroll Miller | R | SD 19 | 2185 Beaver Creek Rd., Shell, WY 82441 | 765-2651 |
| Sen. Jayne Mockler | D | SD 8 | P.O. Box 1857, Cheyenne, WY 82003 | 632-5883 |
| Sen. Robert Peck | R | SD 26 | P.O. Box 993, Riverton, WY 82501 | 856-2244 |
| Sen. Delaine Roberts | R | SD 16 | P.O. Box 5173, Etna, WY 83118 | 883-2135 |
| Sen. John Schiffer | R | SD 22 | 561 Sussex Route, Kaycee, WY 82639 | 738-2232 |
| Sen. Charles Scott | R | SD 30 | 5805 Bates Creek Route, Casper, WY 82604 | 473-2512 |
| Sen. Katheryn Sessions | D | SD 7 | 930 Centennial Dr., Cheyenne, WY 82001 | 634-8314 |
| Sen. Jim Twiford | R | SD 2 | 43 Fairway Dr., Douglas, WY 82633 | 358-5671 |
| Sen. Bill Vasey | D | SD 11 | P.O. Box 2146, Rawlins, WY 82301 | 328-9204 |
| Sen. Steve Youngbauer | R | SD 23 | 4675 S. Douglas Hwy., Gillette, WY 82718 | 687-3240 |
| Rep. Jim Anderson | R | HD 6 | P.O. Box 1448, Glenrock, WY 82637 | 436-9618 |
| Rep. Rodney Anderson | R | HD 10 | P.O. Box 338, Pine Bluffs, WY 82082 | 245-3489 |
| Rep. Rick Badgett | R | HD 29 | 1441 N. Heights Ct., Sheridan, WY 82801 | 672-6566 |
| Rep. Michael Baker | R | HD 28 | 714 W. Sunnyside Ln., Thermopolis, WY 82443 | 864-3030 |
| Rep. Eli Bebout | R | HD 55 | 112 Big Bend, Riverton, WY 82501 | 856-0375 |
| Rep. Dick Sadler | D | HD 59 | 2311 Lee Ln., Casper, WY 82604 | 237-3813 |

# Members of the Legislature

| NAME: | PARTY: | DISTRICT: | ADDRESS: | PHONE: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rep. Christopher Boswell | D | HD 39 | 709 W. 4th North, Green River, WY 82935 | 875-5552 |
| Rep. Bruce Burns | R | HD 51 | 11 Gallatin Dr., Sheridan, WY 82801 | 672-8801 |
| Rep. Elaine Phillips | D | HD 49 | 700 9th, Evanston, WY 82930 | 789-2498 |
| Rep. Pat Childers | R | HD 50 | 26 Equine Dr., Cody, WY 82414 | 527-3005 |
| Rep. Roy Cohee | R | HD 35 | 2046 Rustic Dr., Casper, WY 82609 | 266-1667 |
| Rep. Nick Deegan | D | HD 53 | 510 S. Gurley Ave., Gillette, WY 82716 | 686-1530 |
| Rep. Ross Diercks | D | HD 2 | 514 S. Oak, Lusk, WY 82225 | 334-3670 |
| Rep. Floyd Esquibel | D | HD 44 | 1222 West 31st St., Cheyenne, WY 82001 | 638-6529 |
| Rep. John Eyre | R | HD 18 | Star Route Box 44, Lyman, WY 82937 | 787-3389 |
| Rep. Deborah Fleming | D | HD 36 | 1140 Carriage Ln., Casper, WY 82609 | 266-3076 |
| Rep. James Hageman | R | HD 5 | HC 72 Box 340, Ft. Laramie, WY 82212 | 837-2890 |
| Rep. Charles Hessenthaler | R | HD 26 | P.O. Box 156, Byron, WY 82412 | 548-7618 |
| Rep. John Hines | R | HD 31 | 714 W. Echeta Rd., Gillette, WY 82716 | 682-3943 |
| Rep. Roger Huckfeldt | R | HD 4 | HC 74 Box 10, Torrington, WY 82240 | 532-5947 |
| Rep. Pete Illoway | R | HD 42 | 911 Pike St., Cheyenne, WY 82009 | 635-2973 |
| Rep. Lorna Johnson | D | HD 45 | 615 E. Clark St., Laramie, WY 82072 | 745-8022 |
| Rep. Wayne Johnson | R | HD 9 | 5502 Canyon Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82009 | 635-2181 |
| Rep. Jack Landon | R | HD 30 | 120 Paradise Park Rd., Sheridan, WY 82801 | 672-8431 |
| Rep. Clarene Law | R | HD 23 | P.O. Box 575, Jackson, WY 83001 | 733-4158 |
| Rep. Randall Luthi | R | HD 21 | 3006 Stateline Rd., Freedom, WY 83120 | 886-3848 |
| Rep. Mac McGraw | D | HD 41 | 3526 Essex Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82001 | 771-2580 |
| Rep. George McMurtrey | R | HD 52 | P.O. Box 229, Rozet, WY 82727 | 682-7275 |
| Rep. Del McOmie | R | HD 54 | 680 Cliff St., Lander, WY 82520 | 332-4626 |
| Rep. Larry Meuli | R | HD 8 | P.O. Box 1302, Cheyenne, WY 82003 | 633-4000 |
| Rep. Layton Morgan | D | HD 12 | 1704 Division Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82007 | 634-2222 |
| Rep. Patricia Nagel | R | HD 56 | 1105 S. Durbin, Casper, WY 82601 | 265-1421 |
| Rep. Bud Nelson | D | HD 48 | 421 Fremont Ave., Rock Springs, WY 82901 | 362-3869 |
| Rep. Phil Nicholas | R | HD 14 | P.O. Box 928, Laramie, WY 82070 | 742-7140 |
| Rep. Douglas Osborn | R | HD 40 | 77 Robinson Canyon Rd., Buffalo, WY 82834 | 684-9254 |
| Rep. Fred Parady | R | HD 17 | 324 B St., Rock Springs, WY 82901 | 872-7110 |
| Rep. Carolyn Paseneaux | R | HD 38 | P.O. Box 92, Casper, WY 82602 | 237-1476 |
| Rep. Frank Philip | R | HD 34 | 375 S. Hidden Valley Rd., Shoshoni, WY 82649 | 857-3159 |
| Rep. Tom Rardin | R | HD 46 | 2333 Highway 230, Laramie, WY 82070 | 745-3980 |
| Rep. Wayne Reese | D | HD 11 | 716 E. 20th, Cheyenne, WY 82001 | 638-6138 |
| Rep. Ann Robinson | D | HD 58 | 1923 Grass Creek Rd., Casper, WY 82604 | 266-6347 |
| Rep. Jim Rose | D | HD 13 | 911 Steele, Laramie, WY 82070 | 766-4224 |
| Rep. Tony Rose | R | HD 15 | 2626 Inverness Blvd., Rawlins, WY 82301 | 324-6404 |
| Rep. Tony Ross | R | HD 7 | 614 Bonanza Tr., Cheyenne, WY 82009 | 632-8960 |

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| NAME: | PARTY: | DISTRICT: | ADDRESS: | PHONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rep. Peggy Rounds | D | HD 19 | 56 Country Rd. 159, Evanston, WY 82930 | 789-5750 |
| Rep. Louise Ryckman | D | HD 60 | 625 Hackberry, Green River, WY 82935 | 875-3013 |
| Rep. Doug Samuelson | R | HD 43 | 1117 Hereford Ranch Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82007 | 634-3300 |
| Rep. Jim Shivler | R | HD 22 | P.O. Box 2484, Jackson, WY 83001 | 733-9120 |
| Rep. Marlene Simons | R | HD 1 | 5480 Hwy. 14, Beulah, WY 82712 | 283-2664 |
| Rep. Colin Simpson | R | HD 25 | 201 Rio Vista, Cody, WY 82414 | 527-7891 |
| Rep. Alan Jones | R | HD 25 | 636 Sawtooth Ct., Powell, WY 82435 | 754-4132 |
| Rep. Bill Stafford | R | HD 3 | 467 CS Rd., Chugwater, WY 82210 | 422-3325 |
| Rep. Robert Tanner | R | HD 57 | 1909 Eastbrook Ave., Casper, WY 82601 | 234-1678 |
| Rep. Rick Tempest | R | HD 37 | 1077 Horizon, Casper, WY 82601 | 234-2794 |
| Rep. Harry Tipton | R | HD 33 | 745 Buena Vista, Lander, WY 82520 | 332-2941 |
| Rep. Louie Tomassi | R | HD 20 | P.O. Box 549, Big Piney, WY 83113 | 276-3568 |
| Rep. Jeff Wasserburger | R | HD 32 | 1408 Three Forks Ct., Gillette, WY 82718 | 682-0936 |
| Rep. Loren Willford | R | HD 47 | Box 103, Saratoga, WY 82331 | 326-5450 |
| Rep. Jane Wostenberg | R | HD 27 | 1189 Cedar Ln., Worland, WY 82401 | 347-3101 |
| Rep. Kenilynn Zanetti | D | HD 16 | 1826 Walnut St., Rock Springs, WY 82901 | 362-7344 |

**"Live so that when
children think of fairness
and integrity,
they think of you."
—H. Jackson Brown, Jr.**

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Wyoming Children's Action Alliance
2622 Pioneer Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001

1-800-400-3999
(307) 635-2272

kemmons@trib.com
shellis@trib.com
dchafin@trib.com

www.wykids.com